"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Monday; partly cloudy Tuesday; moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,058. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SYNDICATE AGREES ON CREDIT TO ALLIES OF $500,000,000 TO $800,000,000 AT 5%; AMERICAN BANKS TO GUARANTEE LOAN

ALL BUT DETAILS SETTLED

Underwriters Get Half of One Per Cent on 5 to 10 Year Bonds.

SALE AT PAR TO INVESTORS

Provision That Funds Be Used for Strictly Commercial Purchases Expected.

ANOTHER MEETING TODAY

James J. Hill Confident of Success of Flotation — Germans Offer Kaiser's War Bonds.

The American loan to Great Britain and France for the purpose of paying for purchases made by those countries in the United States is almost a reality. All of the vital points at issue have been cleared away at conferences held in the last few days, and, while the discussions will continue today, it was stated last night on unimpeachable authority that the Anglo-French financial commission and the American bankers with whom they have been dealing are now in substantial accord on the essential points.

The loan will take but one form—an issue of short-term bonds by the Governments of Great Britain and France. It is probable that they will run from five to ten years. They will pay 5 per cent. and be offered to investors at par.

To handle the loan there will be formed the greatest syndicate of underwriters, or guarantors, as one banker referred to them yesterday, ever formed in this country. This syndicate will embrace practically every large banking institution in the United States, if its promoters' hopes are realized. Membership will not be limited to institutions. Individuals will be allowed to subscribe, and it is understood that provisional pledges of support already have been obtained from many persons of wealth.

There will not be one price to investors and another and lower one to the syndicate members. To compensate the guarantors for the risk that they assume, an allowance equivalent to one-half of 1 per cent. will be made, as well as a payment to the managers to cover the expenses of forming the syndicate and the various items of clerical hire.

Big Discount Not Claimed.

A published story to the effect that J. P. Morgan & Co. had been insisting on a big discount for the profit of the syndicate was vigorously resented yesterday by persons close to the negotiations. They said that the contrary had been the case from the beginning, and that Mr. Morgan had stood out for a flat price to investors and bankers.

The amount of the loan will not be definitely decided until shortly before the closing of the negotiations. The commission is still desirous of getting as large a sum as possible. At the same time they have shown a disposition to meet the views of the American bankers in so far as possible.

"Their one idea was expressed on the day following their arrival," said a banker conversant with the discussion last night. "It was to arrange a credit which would amply care for the needs of business and restore the exchange market to normal. Some of the local bankers thought that a billion dollars was altogether disproportionate to the needs of the borrowers.

"The commission agreed that if that was the case they would accept a smaller sum. They have listened to suggestions that part of the burden of stabilizing the market be borne by further gold shipments and the sale, or deposit, of American securities owned abroad.

"As it stands now, the amount of the loan will be between $800,000,000 and $500,000,000. If you choose a point about midway between those figures, you will not be far wrong."

Limiting Uses of the Credit.

The proposal to limit the uses to which the credit may be put has been a sore point with the Commissioners. They have held that there is but one object to be aimed at, and that is a remedy for the disorganized foreign exchange situation, which has threatened to end a large part of this country's export trade. They argued that it would not be feasible to borrow here for any specific purpose, and in this view they were supported by influential New York financiers.

A concession in this regard has been found necessary to enlist the support of several very important firms which have hitherto enjoyed close relations with German houses, and also of banks in the Middle West. Representatives of the latter are understood to have delivered a plain ultimatum, saying that if the proceeds of the credit were to be used for war purchases they could not join any syndicate looking to its flotation. On the surface this point remains unsettled, but it is the understanding of bankers who made the protest that the prospectus of the bonds, when it is

Continued on Page 3.

Points Agreed Upon by the Anglo-French Commission and the American Bankers

First—That the amount of the loan shall be from $500,000,000 to $800,000,000.

Second—That the life of the loan shall be from five to ten years, and the interest rate 5 per cent.

Third—That the total amount of the loan shall be underwritten by a syndicate of American bankers, who shall become guarantors thereof.

Fourth—That the notes shall be sold to the public at par, and that the underwriting syndicate shall receive one-half of 1 per cent. for its services and to cover the expense of flotation.

Points Not Yet Agreed Upon

First—As to whether any part of the loan shall be used for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and war supplies.

Second—As to whether Russia shall participate in the loan.

SHIP BURNS AT SEA; RESCUER NEAR

The Athinai of the Greek Line, From New York, Is Abandoned.

ALL BELIEVED TO BE SAFE

Tuscania Now on Way to Halifax With Survivors—Had Few Passengers But Large Cargo.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 19.—The Greek steamer Athinai, which left New York last Thursday for Piraeus, took fire and was abandoned at sea, according to a message received by wireless tonight from Captain McLean of the Anchor liner Tuscania. The message gave the position of the Athinai as latitude 40.54 north, longitude 58.47 west.

The steamer carried only a small passenger list, but had a large general cargo and many bags of mail. No word had come late tonight regarding the safety of her crew and passengers, but the authorities of the Marine and Fisheries Department, which received the message from Captain McLean, believed that as the Tuscania was standing by she had probably taken all hands on board safely.

The cause of the fire remained unknown tonight. It was regarded here as a coincidence that the vessel took fire in almost the same latitude and longitude as that of the Sant' Anna, which was endangered by flames last week.

The first report of a disaster came to the Canadian Marine Department, and it was then thought that the doomed ship was the Donaldson liner Athenia. Her agents in Montreal promptly denied that report, pointing out that she had only left Glasgow yesterday and could not be anywhere near the scene of the disaster.

Then it was suggested that the steamer might be the Athanae, a former German vessel now on her way to Canada. This, too, was soon disproved.

The steamship Athinai sailed from this port last Thursday for Piraeus. She carried only a small passenger list, but had a large cargo of general merchandise and many bags of mail. The Athinai was of 4,405 tons, and belonged tot the National Steamship Navigation Company. She plied between Greece and ports in the United States.

18 DUMA MEMBERS REPORTED ARRESTED

Parliament Buildings and Railroad Stations in Petrograd Occupied by Troops.

BERLIN, Sept. 19, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—According to Stockholm dispatches, the Socialist Deputy Tcheidse and seventeen other members of the Russian Duma have been arrested.

The Duma buildings in Petrograd and all the railway stations have been occupied by the military, the advices add.

Considerable dissatisfaction was evinced last week when the Russian Duma was prorogued by imperial decree to the middle of November. The Cabinet had objected to the program of reforms proposed by the majority in the Chamber, comprising the Liberal and Progressive elements, and had threatened to resign.

Premier Goremykin paid a visit to Emperor Nicholas at field headquarters and discussed the situation with the Emperor, who gave his sanction to the prorogation of the Duma. When this decision was announced last Thursday, after a few minutes' session, the Laborite and Radical Deputies left the Chamber, muttering, "It is a crime."

It was announced later that Premier Goremykin had conferred with the military and civil authorities at Petrograd and Moscow for the purpose of forestalling possible popular demonstrations.

ONE GERMAN U-BOAT TORPEDOES ANOTHER

Submarine Disguised as a British Craft Is Sent to the Bottom by Mistake.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Norwegian fishermen who have arrived at Stavanger, on the southwest coast of Norway, say that off the Island of Utsine, near the entrance to the Gulf of Stavanger, a German submarine by mistake torpedoed another German submarine.

They believe the sunken vessel had been disguised to look like a British submarine. The boat exploded and sank with her crew.

HILLIS BARES HIS HEART IN PULPIT

Confesses Desire for Money Has Made Him Depart from His Own Ideals.

WILL PAY OFF ALL DEBTS

Pastor Is Ready to Sell His Residence and to Start Life Anew Without Property.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Henry Ward Beecher's historic Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, stood before his congregation yesterday morning, and confessed that he had fallen short of his ideal of what a preacher of the Gospel should be. In giving his time and attention to business and material prosperity, he said, he had strayed from the path a minister of the Gospel should follow.

Dr. Hillis's voice choked with emotion as he read his statement to the congregation, and when he had finished, he wiped tears from his eyes.

No such scene has been enacted in Brooklyn's famous church since 1874, when Henry Ward Beecher occupied the pulpit and preached sermons impassioned in their vigor and eloquence during all the time that the Theodore Tilton scandal was occupying the attention of the courts and the public.

In making a brief and general explanation of his business ventures, Dr. Hillis said that at the present time he was in a position to wipe out all of his obligations and "start life anew," and he promised his people devoted service as their pastor. It was learned after the service that he was ready to sell his handsome home at 23 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, as a contribution to the payment of his debts, which, it is said, amount to about $80,000 or $90,000.

Pastor Is Greeted Warmly.

Dr. Hillis's statement and his sermon, which followed it, were made at the pastor's first opportunity of meeting his people since the gossip and dissatisfaction aroused in the congregation because of his business adventures began to menace the unity of the parish. Dr. Hillis was out of the city on a lecture tour all last Summer, and yesterday was his first appearance after the long leave of absence granted him by his congregation.

The church was full, but not crowded. About 85 per cent. of those present seemed to receive their pastor's statement as complete satisfaction for them, for after the service they went to the base of the pulpit and greeted Dr. Hillis warmly. The remainder of the congregation departed after the service in the usual fashion.

But that there are still discontented ones among Dr. Hillis's flock was made evident. There are those to whom the minister's statement was not satisfactory, but what they intend to do or how great their influence is could not be learned. Certain it is that Dr. Hillis does not intend to resign his leadership of the church, and his friends do not anticipate any serious defections from the congregation.

When Dr. Hillis entered the church yesterday to begin the service the congregation rose to greet him—an unusual proceeding, according to several members. The usual prayers, hymns, and Bible reading followed in order, and then, immediately before the hymn preceding the sermon, Dr. Hillis rose and said:

"To my friends in Plymouth Church. One and a half hours ago I wrote a few words which my dear friend and attorney, Mr. Frederic W. Hinrichs, does not know anything about.

Tells of Business Ventures.

"During the past few months I have been the centre of storm, with alternating praise and blame. I wish to meet this storm with my face to the front, and I owe a statement to my friends within and out of Plymouth Church.

"Some ten years ago, for reasons that seemed just and honorable, I endeavored to make provision for the future of my own family and others dependent upon me, and also to give certain young men a start in life. In the interest also of other plans, not selfish in nautre, I decided to invest a sum of money which I had accumulated as a lecturer and writer. I am ashamed to say how much the sum was, in view of the low wages paid to poor, working people.

"Like many others, when I trust I

Continued on Page 4.

First Uncensored Stories of London Air Raid Wirelessed to The Times from Incoming Ships

Haddon Chambers Describes Remarkable Scene in St. James's Theatre—One Zeppelin Apparently Hit—Passed Directly Over Carlton Hotel—Intense Interest, But No Fear.

First-hand accounts of the recent Zeppelin raid on London and details not permitted by the British censor to be told in cable dispatches have been sent by wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES from two steamships now nearing New York. These accounts, which follow, are by Haddon Chambers, the well-known English playwright, and an American now living in London, whose name is familiar both here and in England. Their stories are the first uncensored reports of the air raid to appear in this country.

BY HADDON CHAMBERS.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SS. ROTTERDAM, via Siasconset, Mass., Sept. 19.—I have not yet seen a Zeppelin. Many of my friends in London have been more fortunate and my valet, William Hogg, had the experience of his life the other night as you shall hear presently.

On the night of the great raid an American friend, Mr. Marcosson, dined with me at the Carlton. We disputed during the dinner as to whether we should walk the streets in the subdued night afterward or visit the St. James's Theatre and see the new last act of Pinero's play, "The Big Drum." Marcosson, who was all for the theatre, carried the evening, and we just missed seeing the Zeppelins and gained seeing an English audience under fire.

By 10:30 o'clock we were with Lady Alexander in her box next the stage. The act opened with a scene between two men played by Sir George Alexander and another actor. It had only been in progress a few minutes when the guns began to boom most furiously. They sounded as if being fired in the street outside. At first no one in the house moved, but presently a section of the gallery arose and started for the doors. Small blame to them, as fragments of shrapnel actually fell on the roof above their heads.

Alexander stepped to the footlights and said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: Should it become advisable to leave the theatre I will tell you. Meanwhile it is at least as safe here as outside."

There was a round of applause, and the gallery sat down. In no other part of the house had there been a movement.

Alexander then came to our side of the stage and said to me: "Haddon, would you mind asking Helmsley to come around to me when he is not busy?" Adopting his tone I called out from the box, "Certainly I will, old chap." The house seemed thaded at our intimate tone and laughed considerably while the guns continued to roar.

I found that Helmsley, the acting manager, who is a special constable, had been called away on duty, and when I returned to the box the play was again progressing, and so much of it as could be heard through the intermittent booming of the guns was being quietly listened to by that unforgettable London audience.

When we reached the streets the storm had passed, and the only local interest was to be found in the swiftly moving fire engines going eastward.

Saw One Zeppelin Apparently Hit.

The statement of my valet, William Hogg, is as follows:

"On Wednesday I went up to Highgate, just outside of London, to see my wife. There had been a raid on Tuesday night somewhere on the east coast, so naturally we talked about it and wondered if we should ever see a Zeppelin. We were soon to have our wish gratified.

"We went to bed about 10:30. At about a quarter to 11 we were startled by a loud boom. I said to my wife, 'Zeps.' We got to the window and we saw a wonderful sight.

"From where we were it seemed as if the world was a theatre and we were in the best box. There, suspended in a horizontal position, outlined by a wonderful dark blue sky studded with stars, was an oblong object like a huge bar of gold. That was the Zep. Huge flashes of light were searching the sky for her companion, if she had any, while one searchlight held her to view.

"The boom of the guns was terrific, and flashes of the bursting shrapnel shells located by the flash as they burst was as wonderful a sight as you could wish to see. One gun, which seemed more powerful than the others, was making fine practice, getting nearer and nearer at each shot. Then the gunners seemed to get the range, and a shell burst right at the rear end of the Zep, immediately followed by a huge cloud of smoke. I yelled, 'My God, she is hit.' Immediately she began to go from the horizontal to the perpendicular, and in a few minutes had passed upward into a cloud and disappeared.

"It was all over in twenty minutes, and it all seemed like a dream. I had Mr. Chambers's little dog with me, and he had got through the window on to the roof and was barking at the Zep for all he was worth. For some time afterward we heard loud, whirring noises, which we found out the next day was caused by the aeroplanes trying to locate the Zep."

As Seen from the Carlton.

A fellow passenger, Harrington Marin, the painter, has given me his experiences as follows:

"About 10:30 I was sitting with my brother in the palm court at the Carlton, and as we were preparing to go a French waiter said excitedly, 'There's a Zeppelin outside.' We went to the Haymarket entrance and stood with a few other hotel visitors and employes where we had a magnificent view of the airship overhead. Her shape was distinctly visible, lit up as she was by a great diagonal shaft of light which was being played upon her as she circled toward the north. My impression of her was a luminous oblong gray mass like an enormous fish in a great depth of dark water.

"The excitement of the moment was intensified by the banging of the guns followed by the bursting of the shrapnel every few seconds, first a little to the left and then to the right of the airship. A foreign hotel porter standing next me was particularly excited. 'They will get her next time,' he cried repeatedly.

"She may or may not have been hit. It is impossible for me to say. Certainly after the first few minutes the guns seemed to be making very good practice, and menacing her more nearly at every shot. Anyway, she turned and made off toward the north, and was soon out of range both of guns and searchlights.

"I should mention that while the airship was within my view what I took to be the dropping of bombs was distinctly evidenced by an occasional vertical wire of light beneath her like a thin streak of lightning straight from airship to earth. Judging from certain lights that appeared in the neighborhood of the Zeppelin and which could not have been caused by bursting shrapnel, we gathered she was being attacked by aeroplanes, but with what result I am unable to say."

HADDON CHAMBERS.

People Not Alarmed, But Greatly Interested.

BY A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN RESIDENT OF LONDON.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SS. PHILADELPHIA, via Siasconset, Mass., Sept. 19.—The raid which had been looked upon as a probability came on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at about 11 o'clock at night, and those who were not sound asleep became aware of it by the firing of anti-aircraft guns.

Our experience and that of many other families was interesting and quite exciting, but by no means terrifying. Our first thought was to see for ourselves the object at which the guns were firing. We therefore sought the street and discovered immediately and quite plainly the Zeppelin upon which the searchlights were focussed.

It seemed almost over our house, and apparently a mile or over above the earth. One gun was only 1,000 feet from us, and its frequent quick sharp explosions and those of others located in London really gave the occasion the atmosphere of a miniature battle. The shells were seen exploding all around the Zeppelin, and to us seemed several times to have really hit their object. The streets contained many people apparently all out as we were, to watch the result of the unique contest, and in our little group the opinion was that the airship had been struck. I tried for a taxicab, but none was free, and we took seats on the top of a motor bus heading for a bright light in the sky which indicated a fire. Our bus turned off, however, and the light diminished, and we returned home after a two hours' promenade in Piccadilly, the Strand, &c.

The adventure was full of excitement because of its uniqueness, but at no point did we discover the slightest hysteria or fear. The throngs of people discussed the affair as London people do. They speculated as to the height of the airship, the possible results of its bombs, whether or not it had been struck, &c., but no running to cellars for safety, no comments at this style of warfare except its futility, because, they argued, suppose a few houses were destroyed and some unarmed civilians killed, what was the gain to the enemy? Really, a London crowd of West End people presents a marvel of equanimity even under conditions as above.

If the effort was to frighten the people of London and England, it was and will be an absolute failure. The damage, as we learned next morning after a good night's sound sleep, was that about one hundred people had been killed and twenty-five or fifty houses and small shops in the East End, east of the Bank, had been destroyed, one bus was struck by a bomb and very little of it or its five passengers could afterward be found. The fire which we tried to reach was in the wholesale dry goods district, Mood Street and Fore Street, and was considerable, but fires are not appalling. They are unfortunate, and to be regretted, but don't decide great wars.

More raids will no doubt be made. More unarmed people may be killed, more buildings may be destroyed, perhaps some important ones, but such raids give great impetus to recruiting, and can under no possible circumstances which I can conceive shorten the war by one day. London the next day was normal. Vast numbers visited the destroyed buildings, and viewed the holes made in the streets by exploding Zeppelin bombs, but there was no symptom of a whisper that peace must be sought because of fear of overhead warfare. From the standpoint then of frightfulness or a victory over an enemy, the raid was a failure as all raids carried on under similar lines will absolutely be.

LLOYD GEORGE SOUNDS A WARNING THAT ENGLAND IS FACING GRAVE CRISIS; MUST CONSIDER CONSCRIPTION CALMLY

Extract from Open Letter by Lloyd George On the Present Gravity of the British Cause

"Naturally, I take a hopeful view of the prospects of the cause I am concerned in, but I know too well that to ignore dangers which you can see with the naked eye if you look around is the most fruitful source of disaster in all affairs. I for months have called attention to the dangers in the present war. Events alone will prove whether I have been unduly alarmed. So far, I regret, they have justified my apprehension.

"I should indeed be a traitor if I did not hope fervently that the course of the war would prove that I have overestimated the worst evils, but I have not written without warrant in facts known to the enemy as well as to us—facts which I should have thought would have already sobered the most fatuous optimist."

CZAR LOSES VILNA; AN ARMY IN PERIL

Portion of Forces Retreating from Fortress Almost, if Not Entirely, Surrounded.

RAILWAY TRIANGLE A TRAP

Hindenburg Working with Archduke Leopold to Close Great Circle.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 20.—The Germans have occupied Vilna, and by a wide sweeping movement to the north of that city have succeeded in almost, if not wholly, surrounding a portion of the Russian Army which is fighting in the railway triangle between Vilna, Lida, and Vileika.

At any rate, the Russian forces in this district either must fight their way out eastward or retire in a southeasterly direction, for the only railway left entirely in their hands is that which runs from Vilna to Lida, and thence to Baranovitchi.

The army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, which took Vilna and has reached Vileika, to the east of Vilna, is working in close co-operation with that of Archduke Leopold of Bavaria, in an effort to catch a part of the Russian Army, an operation which has been so often tried without success since the Austro-Germans commenced their drive in Western Galicia in early May.

The Russians express confidence in the outcome of the battle, which must be decided before complete success falls to one side or the other, but, with their northern armies closely held along the Dvina and the German flank well protected by their cavalry, which recently occupied Widzy, across the Vilna-Petrograd railway, it seems impossible that any aid can come to them from that direction.

The battle seemingly must be fought out between the troops now in the district between Vilna, Lida, and Slonim, with the assistance of any reinforcements that can be spared to hold the German force which has reached Vileika.

At the southern end of the line General Ivanoff is still keeping Field Marshal von Mackensen at arm's length from the Fortress of Rovno, the key to the route to Kiev, and in counterattacks has retaken a number of villages, both in Volhynia and Galicia.

It seems apparent from the inability of the Austro-Germans to hold their positions in the southern area that they have sent reinforcements from that front to Field Marshal von Hindenburg's northern army, which, as heretofore, is expected to score the biggest success.

Petrograd Anxious Over Vilna Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The main question now is whether the Vilna troops will be able to make good their retirement from their very difficult position.

Everything was fairly simple until the Germans cut the Vilna-Dvinsk Railway at Svientziany and flung a big force of cavalry into the parallelogram northeast of Vilna bounded by the railways connecting the junctions of Dvinsk-Polotsk, Molodetchno, and Novo Vilask. This raid heralded a big German turning movement.

In the north of the parallelogram the enemy's cavalry met with effective resistance and, after several fierce engagements with Russian horsemen, they were driven back beyond reach of the Polotsk angle. The one result of their action here was that the Germans were able to capture Vidzy, thirty miles south of Dvinsk, and dig themselves in; but for the present the Dvinsk operation is of secondary importance for the Germans. On the northwest, west and south of Dvinsk, the Russians are holding back the enemy by heavy artillery fire and driving him out of apparently secure positions.

The Russian way of retreat from Vilna to Minsk is cut off, and all along the broken front extending from Molodechno to Vilna and formed by sections of the railway and winding hilly and wooded course of the Vilja a more stubborn battle is raging. The Russian Army of Vilna has now one narrow outlet along the railway passing through Lida to Baranovitchi, and upon Lida Germans are advancing from Orany; but the vigor of their advance is met by an equally vigorous Russian resistance.

The Germans are progressing slowly and with heavy losses, and though they have reached Radiun, sixteen miles northwest of Lida, it is hoped that the main body of Russian Vilna troops will be able to fight their way out of the

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BULGARIANS TIRE OF NEUTRALITY

Opposition Leaders Demand a Coalition Cabinet and Adoption of a Decisive Policy.

WAR SPIRIT IS RISING

Evidences of a Determination to Regain Macedonian Territory by Force if Necessary.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The political situation in the Balkans is still shrouded with considerable mystery. There is now talk in Berlin of the Bulgarians seizing by force, if they cannot get them otherwise, the portions of Macedonia taken from them by the Serbians and Greeks at the close of the last Balkan war. It is asserted that Bulgaria has called the Macedonian Bulgary to the colors and that there is a warlike feeling in existence among the Bulgars generally.

With Bulgaria surrounded by Serbia, Greece and Rumania, and her coasts open to attack by Anglo-French, Italian, and Russian fleets, however, it is believed here that Bulgaria will hesitate before throwing in her lot with the Central Powers and Turkey.

Turkey is declared to be having her own troubles over the cession of the Dedeaghatch Railway. The Mussulman population in this strip of land is said to be in revolt against being placed under the Bulgarian Government.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Sofia, dated Sept. 17, says:

"The Opposition leaders at their audience with King Ferdinand declared that it would be fatal for the country to continue its neutral policy, and in order to safeguard the country against a policy which would be contrary to the interests and sentiments of the nation, they recommended the formation of a coalition Cabinet and the immediate summoning of Parliament.

"The King listened attentively to the speeches of the Opposition leaders and promised seriously to consider the views expressed by them. After the audience the King summoned Premier Radoslavoff.

"Five political parties were represented at the audience, and the leader of each outlined at length the views of his party on the political situation. The eagerness of the King to receive the deputation has considerably relieved public feeling."

Bulgaria's Macedonian Recruits.

Under date of Saturday, Reuter's correspondent at Sofia sends the following:

"Early this morning numerous groups of Macedonian refugees, who have been called to the colors, passed through the town to their training grounds, where during the entire day there have been animated scenes as recruits and legionaries—the latter Macedonians from Greece and Serbia—acclaimed their officers and cheered continuously. All the Macedonians coming from the territory occupied by Greece and Serbia who answered the call displayed remarkable enthusiasm.

"The answer to the call from all over the country surpassed expectations, the number of men presenting themselves at the different depots being much greater than had been hoped for, chiefly because of the great influx of refugees."

As the Opposition in Bulgaria has been understood to dissent from the Premier's pro-German views, its demand for a departure from the policy of neutrality seems to point to an effort to commit the Government to the cause of the Allies.

Bargaining for a Road to Turkey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 19.—According to reports received here from the Balkans, Germany is trying to induce Rumania and Bulgaria to allow an Austro-German army to cross their territory to reach Turkey, explaining that the situation is quite different from that which existed when Belgium's neutrality was violated in order to facilitate Germany's attack on an enemy, whereas in this case she seeks only to assist a friendly country.

As rewards for their giving the Germans permission to pass, or for making a formal protest without offering actual resistance, Rumania is to receive Bessarabia, while Macedonia, besides the territories already ceded by Turkey, is promised to Bulgaria.

Drive to Aid Turkey in October?

ROME, Sept. 19, (via Paris.)—Active operations are likely soon to be under way along the frontiers of the Balkan

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FACTS ALONE TO DECIDE

Cabinet Seeking Right Decision—Undue Haste or Delay Disastrous.

DEPLORES RESISTANCE TALK

Says if Compulsion Is Necessary Workingmen Will Not Protect Those Who Oppose It.

HIS FIRST FEARS JUSTIFIED

Facts He Has Cited, He Adds, Should Have 'Already Sobered the Most Fatuous Optimist.'

LONDON, Sept. 19.—David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, in a letter to one of his constituents, issued by the Official Press Bureau this evening, makes an appeal to the public to give the Government a fair chance to decide the question of compulsory service, and reiterates his view that the situation is a serious one which demands that the country, if victory is to fall to the Allies, must exert its whole strength. Mr. Lloyd George says:

"You say, and say rightly, that the Government ought to give the nation a lead on the question whether the moral obligation of every able-bodied man to defend his country should be converted during this war into a legal obligation.

"The Government, I can assure you, is fully alive to the necessity for giving a definite lead. They are engaged in examining the subject with a view to coming to the right decision. Undue delay might be disastrous, but undue precipitation might be equally disastrous. Let us avoid both. The issue is one of fact, not of principle.

No One Would Resist.

"If the figures demonstrate that we can win through and with the voluntary system, it would be folly to provoke a controversy in the middle of a world war by attempts to substitute a totally different method. On the other hand, if these figures demonstrate to every unprejudiced person that the voluntary system has exhausted its utility, and nothing but legal pressure can give us the armies necessary to defend the honor of Great Britain and save Europe from the triumph of military despotism, I have not yet heard of the man who would resist compulsion.

"Under these circumstances, the men who say they would offer resistance to this expedient, even if proved to be necessary to save their country and the freedom of the world, have not yet appeared in the arena, and if they do, I predict that their protectors will not be found among the working classes.

"It is all a question of ascertainable facts. Why, then, all this premature anger? The determining facts have not yet been published. When they have been sifted and made known the advocates of one view or the other will surely find that the whole cylinders of fervor and ferocity have been wasted in attacking positions which they will then discover they ought to defend. Let the Government have a fair chance to decide.

"The opinions I have formed as to the essential action are prompted by the sincere persuasion that nothing but the exertion of our whole strength will enable us to obtain victory, upon which so much depends. Having come to that conclusion, I am bound to do my best to secure that effort without the least regard to the effect my appeals may have upon my own political fortunes.

The Gravest Issue.

"The issue is the gravest any country has ever been called upon to decide. Let it be settled in a spirit worthy of its gravity.

"I withdraw nothing I have said as to the seriousness of the position. Naturally, I take a hopeful view of the prospects of the cause I am concerned in, but I know too well that to ignore dangers which you can see with the naked eye if you look around is the most fruitful source of disaster in all affairs. I for months have called attention to the dangers in the present war. Events alone will prove whether I have been unduly alarmed. So far, I regret, they have justified my apprehension.

"I should indeed be a traitor if I did not hope fervently that the course of the war would prove that I have overestimated the worst evils, but I have not written without warrant in facts known to the enemy as well as to us—facts which I should have thought would have already sobered the most fatuous optimist.

"I have therefore felt driven by the jeopardy of my native land to sound a note of alarm. I have done so in the confident belief that if it succeeds in rousing us in time to put forth all our strength we shall win. If for any reason I fail, it will be a sorry comfort to be able later on to taunt with their mistakes those who now abuse me for daring to call attention to the coming storm before it overwhelms the land and be-

cause I strive to induce my fellow-countrymen to prepare in time for its onslaught."

DENIES LLOYD GEORGE PLOT.

Friend Says Minister May Demand Retraction of Accusations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Reynold's Weekly, whose chief owner, Sir Henry Dalziel, is on close terms with Lloyd George, says:

"The suggestion that Lloyd George is a plotter, intriguer, and conspirator in order to displace Mr. Asquith from his position is entirely devoid of foundation. The Minister of Munitions is understood to feel very keenly the putting forward of such accusations against him, and there is reason to believe that if he finds they are generally supported by any body of opinion in his own party he will take an early opportunity of calling for the evidence on which these accusations are made or for their complete withdrawal.

"Lloyd George, as his own intimate friends are fully aware, has throughout been absolutely loyal to his chief, both in public and in private. At a time when he is giving all the energy of which he is capable to try and retrieve the position, he feels it particularly hard he should be the subject of such personal insinuations.

"It is of course known that around Mr. Asquith are men who have continually and persistently represented to the Prime Minister that his displacement is the real purpose which certain of his colleagues have always had in view, and it has suited the ends of some people to try and persuade the Prime Minister that this was the case. Happily Mr. Asquith has too big a mind to have it poisoned by such vile whispering, and there is some reason to believe he himself has expressed in very terse language how he thinks such suggestions should be treated. Reynold's advice is that the interests of the nation at the moment demand that there should be an end of all suggestions of dishonest motives on the part of our political leaders, and its forecast is that a decision will be come to in regard to national service which will be supported and accepted by a united Cabinet."

DEFENDS STRIKE WARNING.

Thomas Saw "Wicked Attempt to Embarrass the Government."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—J. S. Thomas, Member of Parliament, interviewed by The Sunday Times as to why he made the startling pronouncement in the House of Commons that if conscription were forced upon the country 3,000,000 trade unionists would rise up in a social revolution, said:

"No one regrets the necessity of making so serious a pronouncement more than I do, for it must generally be recognized that not only have I taken part in a large number of recruiting meetings, not only have I addressed meetings with a view to increasing the output of munitions, but I have never hesitated to urge the necessity of avoiding all labor disputes during the present crisis.

"It became obvious that a wicked attempt to embarrass the Government and indeed to render the position of some members of the Cabinet really difficult must be dealt with. The view I expressed was, I conscientiously believe, the view not only of railway men but of an overwhelming mass of trades unionists of this country. The evidence I have had since delivering the speech justifies that, and before delivering the speech that view was unanimously expressed by the Executive Committee of the National Union of Railway Servants in its resolution.

"Therefore, I beg these people, as I pleaded in the House of Commons, not to allow personal interests to operate in the matter, and, above all, not to split the unity of the nation, which is essential to the success of the allied cause."

BRITAIN PREPARED FOR BIG NEW TAXES

Expects Chancellor to Propose Additional Levies of $500,000,000 Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Keen interest is being shown throughout the country in the budget statement Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will make in the House of Commons tomorrow, says the Parliamentary writer of The Daily News. It is known that very heavy additional taxation will be imposed. That much is certain, but all other things that may be said about this budget are deductions or speculations, with the exception of the promised levy on war profits in controlled establishments.

It is variously computed that the additional taxation the Chancellor will propose for the last six months of the financial year will be at the rate of from $400,000,000 to $750,000,000 per annum, so there is plenty of room for surprises.

Expectation is general that there will be large increases in the income tax. It is suggested that 1s 6d in the pound, (7½ per cent.,) on smaller earned incomes may be raised to 2s or even more, and that earned incomes above £2,500 should pay 2s 6d tax. Some anticipate considerable rise in the tax on unearned incomes and in the supertax. The proposal for the payment of the income tax by installments is said to be condemned by the Treasury authorities, as likely to lead to confusion and loss of revenue.

It may be supposed that the question of a tax on capital, to which the country may come before the war is ended, is postponed for the present.

There is a strong rumor that there will be a tax on imports, though whether it will be a fixed rate on everything imported, or merely a duty on such special articles as motor cars, imported for other than war purposes, remains to be seen. Free traders fear such taxation may tend to become permanent, but the war is eating up economic principles.

A tax on wages is being mooted, although it is generally admitted that it would be costly of collection. Some advocates of such a tax suggest it should be collected by Government stamps, to be purchased by employers. Another proposal is that in place of the direct taxation of workmen, the exemption limit for the income tax, which now stands at $800, be lowered.

There will be much disappointment if some genuine scheme for taxing war profits is not proposed apart from profits in munition works. It is thought a three years' average of income tax will be taken as the basis for war profit statistics.

The tobacco trade expects a rise in the duty on tobacco. The duty on tea, which is now 16 cents a pound, may be increased, but sugar is expected to escape. From a recent customs order it has been assumed that there will be an increased duty on spirits and another rearrangement of beer duties. The export duty on coal is probably ruled out. A tax on entertainments would not be very remunerative, but moving-picture shows have been freely mentioned in this connection. There is little doubt there will be an increase in telegraph charges.

The estimated annual revenue of the country under the present charges and imposts, including Post Office revenue, is $1,850,000,000; with the new taxes to be announced tomorrow, it may, perhaps, approach within measurable distance of $2,000,000,000, but in the current year, of course, there will be only six months' collection of the new taxes.

Seized Ship Wilhelmina Returns.

The American freighter Wilhelmina, which left New York for Hamburg with a cargo of food on Jan. 22 and attracted attention when her cargo was seized at Falmouth and afterward paid for by the British Government, returned yesterday from Cardiff. The Wilhelmina was released by the British naval authorities on April 21, but she had received such damage to her hull and machinery on the trip across the Atlantic that it was necessary to lay her up in Cardiff for repairs, Captain Brewer said. She left there on Sept. 2.

ATTACK GERMANS BY LAND AND SEA

French Land Forces and British Fleet Shell Belgian Coast Defenses.

GERMANS LOSE MUNITIONS

Four Depots Blown Up by French Projectiles in Meuse-to-Vosges Artillery Engagements.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A combined land and sea attack has been made upon the German fortifications along the Belgian coast, the French heavy artillery near Nieuport having co-operated with the guns of the British fleet. Artillery actions continue along a great part of the western front, notably at Sapigneul, where the French have repulsed three German attacks on the bridgehead, and from the heights of the Meuse to the Vosges. The French report the destruction of four German munition depots in this fighting.

The official statement issued by the French War Office tonight is as follows:

The British fleet, having bombarded the German organizations on the Belgian littoral, our heavy artillery in the region of Nieuport has operated in conjunction with it in shelling the batteries on the coast which had replied to the fire of the British warships.

On the Artois front the fire of the enemy has diminished in intensity. Our artillery has continued the bombardment of the German works and batteries.

There has been cannonading and a struggle with bombs in the region of Roye. On the canal from the Aisne to the Marne we have maintained our bridgehead at Sapigneul, notwithstanding three German attacks.

In Champagne the enemy has replied only feebly to the fire of our batteries, but has violently bombarded the region between the Aisne and the Argonne.

On the heights of the Meuse, notably in the region of the Calonne French; in the Forest of Apremont, to the north of Flirey, in Lorraine, and in the Vosges our fire against the German organizations has appeared to be particularly efficacious. During the day four munition depots of the enemy were exploded.

Near St. Mihiel a German aeroplane, covered by our barrier fire and attacked with a machine gun by one of our aeroplanes, dipped abruptly within its own lines.

The afternoon Paris communiqué follows:

In Artois, in the Neuville-Roclincourt sector, there was fighting with bombs, infantry fire on a large scale, and an artillery bombardment during a part of the night.

To the south of Arras, in the region of Wailly-Betancourt, there were also reported a lively cannonade and fusillades across the trenches.

In the region of Roye, to the southwest of Peronne, the Germans, after having exploded a very powerful mine, delivered an attack, which was repulsed by our infantry and artillery fire. A number of prisoners remained in our hands.

In the region of Roye the night was marked with activity, but without the infantry being engaged. Our batteries directed their fire particularly at enemy machine guns and artillery positions to the rear of the front.

Between the Oise and the Aisne, to the north of Fontenoy, the trench fighting continues, accompanied by some artillery fire.

"In the region of Berry-au-Bac, and in the Champagne, to the north of the camp of Chalons, the activity was continuously marked with artillery fire on both sides.

Yesterday evening an German anti-aircraft battery was placed hors de combat to the east of St. Mihiel.

In the Vosges there was a violent bomb and hand grenade conflict, and cannonading in the valley of Sondernach.

The Belgian official communication issued today reads as follows:

The night was calm. This morning was characterized by great activity on the part of the artillery of the enemy, chiefly against the Groce farm, Grootvoordhof, Oostkerke, and Reninghe. The afternoon was marked by intermittent firing at divers points on our front and a somewhat violent bombardment of Pypegaard.

Our artillery replied energetically and dispersed the enemy pioneers in the direction of Schoore and to the east of the fort of Knoclee.

The operations on the Western front are thus described in the Berlin report:

Southeast of Bray, on the Somme, a widespread explosion, effected in and behind enemy positions, was successful. During the battle immediately following, which was successful for us. The French suffered sanguinary losses. A few prisoners were taken.

Directly to the west of the Argonne, enemy divisions engaged in constructing trenches were dispersed by our artillery with heavy losses to them.

Artillery combats continue along a large part of the front.

CALLS GERMANY WAR-WEARY

Neutral Traveler Says She Dreads a Winter Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—That Germany is convinced that peace is near and desires it ardently, and that, freed from the military censorship, the country would cry: "We are weary of war! Give us peace!" is the assertion of a prominent neutral who has just returned from Germany, published in the Temps tonight.

The Germans, he says, are so certain that Russia will soon make terms that leagues for the re-establishment of economic relations are already being formed. They refuse to believe that Russia intends to continue the struggle. It was with anguish that the nation learned that the advance was to be prolonged beyond Warsaw. The announcement that men of fifty-five were to be taken aroused universal horror, and women's associations petitioned the Kaiser to abandon the measure.

Herr Schumacher, the Director of the Leipsic Organization for Foreign Commerce, said to the writer:

"Peace with Russia is indispensable for Germany. Russia realizes that she is impotent against Germany. President Wilson, though momentarily threatening a rupture, would be the first to offer mediation. The whole of Germany is terrified at the idea of a Winter campaign. Peace is the sole topic of discussion everywhere."

FURRIERS PREDICT PEACE

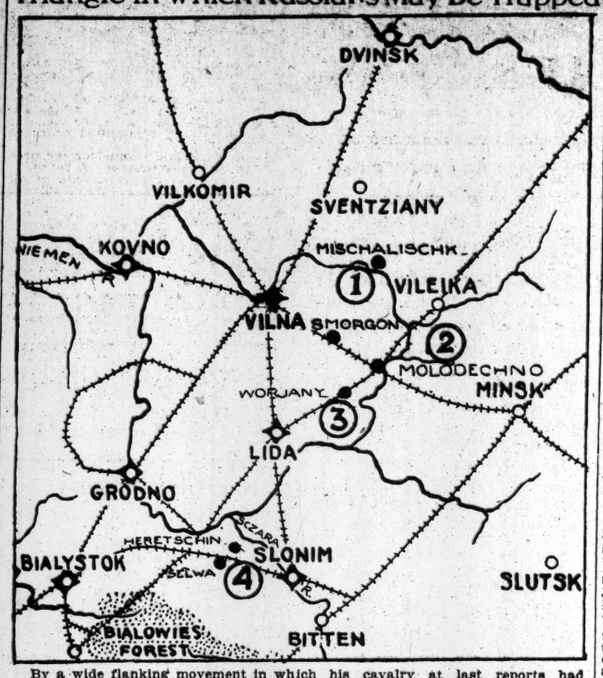
Because Germans Have Not Prepared to Winter in Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 19.—Early peace in Europe is a probability, and the close of the campaign in Russia before midwinter is a practical certainty, according to Milwaukee furriers, following the receipt of authentic trade reports from Leipsic.

A statement that the military authorities had not placed the expected orders for furs and that all speculation in furs had ceased was responsible for these conclusions. A Winter campaign in Russia, it is conceded, would be impossible without fur coats, caps, and gloves.

Triangle in Which Russians May Be Trapped



By a wide flanking movement in which his cavalry at last reports had reached Molodechno (2) and Worjany, (3,) Field Marshal von Hindenburg has compelled the Russians to evacuate Vilna and has almost, if not entirely, surrounded the retreating forces in the triangle between Vilna, Vileika, and Lida. A strong force of Russians who attempted to cut their way through at Michalischk, (1,) were beaten back, according to the German official report.

The armies of Archduke Leopold of Bavaria, who is working in close cooperation with Hindenburg in a supreme effort to cut the Russians off, has crossed the River Szara, between Slonim and Heretschin, (4.)

CZAR LOSES VILNA; AN ARMY IN PERIL

Continued from Page 1.

danger zone before the northern and southern flanks of the enemy meet.

Until the smoke of the terrible Vilna fighting clears away it is impossible to tell what further object the Germans may have in view in their outflanking movement besides the attempt to surround the Russian Vilna army group. It should be pointed out, however, that further down the line of exit the Germans have been moving slowly toward Slonim and Baranovitchi, and that still further south on the Brest-Gomel line they have reached Pinsk, which covers Luninetz, another junction on the important Vilna-Rovno railway.

South of the Brest-Gomel line the situation is much brighter. The Russians are taking full advantage of the swamp region, and frustrating all attempts of the enemy's right flank to come up level with the centre and left.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—I have just received assurances that it is considered impossible for the Germans to succeed in their threatened envelopment of the Vilna group of armies, although they have succeeded in outflanking the Russians on their right, and even in sending cavalry to cut the railway in the rear at Vileika.

Confidence is felt in the steadiness of the Russian's retirement and their ability to escape from the sack in which the Germans had calculated on catching them. The chief ground for this belief is supposed to be the inability of the enemy to bring up forces large enough to surround the Russians. The Germans have certainly taken a big risk in sending their cavalry so far east, and the position of the Russian troops is undoubtedly difficult, but this manoeuvre of the enemy is more perilous than previous movements of the same kind.

It is satisfactory, therefore, to be enabled to transmit official assurance that no anxiety is felt as to the outcome.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Hindenburg Prevents Russians from Breaking Through His Lines.

BERLIN, Sept. 19, (via London.)—The War Office communication today concerning the operations on the Russian front read as follows:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The extensive attack by General von Eichhorn against Vilna has been crowned with complete success. Our left wing has reached Molodechno, Smorgon, and Worjany. Attempts by the enemy to break through our lines in the direction of Michalischk with strong forces hurriedly collected failed completely.

Because of the uninterrupted progress of our encircling movement and simultaneous strong attacks by the troops of Generals von Scholz and von Gallwitz upon the enemy's front, the forces opposing us have been forced since yesterday to retreat as quickly as possible along the entire front. The strongly fortified town of Vilna fell into our hands. The enemy is being pursued along the entire line.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: This army group is also occupied in pursuing the retreating enemy and has reached the line running through Nierdowioze Derewnoje, and Dobromyal. Enemy rearguards were defeated.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19, (via London, Monday, Sept. 20.)—The official communication issued by the War Department today says:

West of Dvinsk and in the region of the lakes stubborn fighting continues. Violent enemy attacks in the region of Illukst were repulsed and the enemy was thrown back on his trenches with heavy losses.

Following very violent artillery preparations, the enemy attacked and occupied the village of Siocikli, in the region west of Illukst.

In the region between Lakes Tchitchlayet and Oville, the enemy made sudden attacks against the village of Imbrody. Our intrenchments were destroyed and the detachments occupying them thrown back. Enemy cavalry which attempted to cross the River Driswiatitsa, in the region of Lake Boginskoie, between Koupichiki and Kozlany, was thrown back.

A detachment of the enemy attempted to occupy Molodetchno Station, but was repulsed. In a fight near the village of Scly on the Novo Vileisk-Molodetchno railway, the enemy was dislodged from the village. In many places on the Middle Villya River in the region of Vilna Germans crossed to the left bank.

Numerous enemy attacks on the front west of Trencon, on the Biyankoul-Lida railway, were repulsed with severe enemy losses.

On the right bank of the Lebeda there were some engagements of a local character. Fighting occurred at many places on the Sharia River for possession of the river crossings.

Near Poretchie, north of Slonim, our artillery destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge, the greater part of which sank, and enemy troops making a crossing were taken prisoners. Enemy troops who crossed south of Slonim and near the Richtchitcha farm have been attacked.

We profited by the necessity of the enemy to launch attacks by small detachments.

The enemy maintains the territory he occupied on the right bank of the river, but he sustained appreciable losses in the fighting, in which a great number of Germans were bayoneted.

The village of Logichine in the same region has been occupied by the enemy.

VIENNA, Sept. 19, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

Yesterday quiet prevailed in East Galicia. Opposite our line on the Ikwa, the enemy displayed strong artillery activity. In the Volhynian fortress triangle we occupied a new position without being hindered by the enemy.

The enemy is retreating from Lithuania pursued by the Austro-Hungarian troops, advancing there with the German Army.

VILNA A KEY TO PETROGRAD.

Russian 'Little Paris' Was Advanced Base in Napoleon's Campaign.

Vilna, the cradle of the Lithuanian race, which has been captured by the Germans, is one of the keys to the door through which Petrograd may be reached on the direct railway between Warsaw and the capital. It is the first key which opens the outer door; the second is Dvinsk, and it opens the inner. The railway crosses the Niemen 540 miles south and a little west of Petrograd. Vilna is on this railway where it is joined by the line coming from Libau and Kovno, ninety miles from the river; Dvinsk, at the junction of the Riga branch, is 100 miles nearer Petrograd. West and east along the Gulf of Finland runs another line to the capital. This is from the naval base of Reval, opposite Heisingfors, and is about 230 miles long.

With Vilna and Dvinsk in the possession of the Germans their advance toward the capital would be along the railway. Riga in their possession an attempt would doubtless be made to reach Reval, 170 miles, by a forest highway, due north. The possession of all three—Vilna, Dvinsk, and Reval—would give them two rail routes to the capital.

At the beginning of September, after several vain attempts to cut the line Riga-Dvinsk, the Germans turned their attention to the line Kovno-Vilna and took possession of the Warsaw-Petrograd line between Vilna and Dvinsk. By Sept. 18 they were investing Vilna on three sides.

One hundred and three years ago Napoleon recognized the strategic importance of Vilna and chose it as the advanced base of his famous invasion of Russia. He secured the line of the Niemen and made Vilna the strategic centre of the French forces. When he advanced on Moscow he left Murat in command of his magazines and hospital. When the news came of Napoleon's retreat Murat's men mutinied, pillaged the shops of the town, and deserted about 20,000 wounded Frenchmen and Russians. In the intervening twelve days before a Russian army arrived on the scene most of these died.

Vilna is the headquarters of the Governor General of the Lithuanian province and of an army corps. It is an important educational centre and also has a large trade in timber and grain. At the present time its population may be estimated at 200,000.

Its chief importance just now is due to the fact that it stands at the junction of the railways from Berlin and Warsaw to Petrograd. From the East Prussian frontier it is 120 miles distant, from Petrograd about 350, and from Warsaw 257.

Russians call Vilna "Little Paris." Its Seine is the Viliya, a stream scarcely 200 yards wide, flowing through winding gorges or defiles densely shadowed by fir and birch. The town is crowded in narrow, unsavory streets on the slopes of hills—miniature Montmartre and Montparnasse—and above it, on a summit called Zamkovaya Gora, or Castle Hill, stands the ruins of an eight-sided tower of red brick, the remains of the castle which Gedymin, Grand Prince of Lithuania, built early in the fourteenth century, when he established Vilna as his capital.

AUSTRIA SUSPENDS MAILS.

Shutting Off of Communication May Cover Troop Movements.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19, (via London.)—No newspapers, mails or direct telegrams from Austria-Hungary have been received in Holland for more than a week.

It is believed here that Austria is concentrating against Serbia, but the Balkan Ministers at The Hague say they have no information on the subject.

MELTING DANTE'S STATUE?

Italians Say Austrians Are Recasting It to Make Cannon.

ROME, Sept. 19, (via Paris, Monday, Sept. 20.)—The Tribuna announces that the monument erected in Trent to the memory of Dante, considered to be a masterpiece of sculpture, has been demolished by the Austrians in order that the bronze may be used for making cannon.

The monument, which was by Zocchi, stood in the Piazza Dante, a square in front of the railway station.

MUNITION ORDERS TO SWISS.

Great Britain and Italy Furnish Work for Watchmakers.

GENEVA, Sept. 19, (via Paris.)—Accompanied by a commission of British experts, the British Minister at Berne recently visited the watch factories at Locle, after which a large order was given for the manufacture of munitions there.

The Italian Government has given a similar order, amounting to several million pounds sterling, to watchmakers at Chaux-de-Fonds, near Neuchatel.

Mr. Lansing Made No Prophecy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Inadvertently a dispatch published in THE TIMES this morning was made to say that "on Monday, following his conference with Count von Bernstorff, Secretary Lansing said there was a possibility that Germany would make a disavowal of some kind in connection with the sinking of the Arabic." As a matter of fact, Mr. Lansing made no such announcement, and the dispatch, as written by the correspondent, did not so quote him, but merely quoted a previous dispatch that the correspondent had sent which was based on the general opinion in informed circles at the capital.

SEEK TO PACIFY RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Members of Duma, Zemstvos, and Municipal Leagues for New Cabinet.

CALL FOR UNITED NATION

Mayor of Moscow Appeals to Workingmen to Refrain from Strikes and Preserve Order.

MOSCOW, Sept. 19, (via London.)—Members of the Duma and Zemstvoists are flocking here to attend the congresses of Zemstvoists and municipal leagues. Judging from the speeches and the resolutions passed by the local Zemstvoists and the City Council Saturday the congresses will strive to calm the public, particularly the workingmen. The resolutions of the provincial Zemstvoists call attention to the necessity of preparing military stores, though they repeat the popular demand for a strong and wise government which enjoys the confidence of the country and is supported by the majority in the Duma.

The district Zemstvoists formulated their resolution somewhat differently, urging a government which enjoys the confidence of the Emperor, the Duma, and the country. It was unanimously resolved to place the scientific forces of the country wholly at the disposition of the War Office. Russians were called upon to drop factional strife and unite in defending the empire against "an enemy who is resolved to seize the Baltic Provinces, Poland, Lithuania, Little Russia, and the Caucasus, and to cut off Russia from the seas."

Mayor Tchelnikoff, a leading figure in the Municipal League, has issued an appeal to the workingmen to refrain from strikes and preserve order. The Prefect of Police, in a proclamation to some of the Moscow workmen who quit work Friday in the factories making munitions of war, appeals to the men to return to work, and declares that disorders will be energetically suppressed. On Saturday all the newspapers except one were printed. Today only one newspaper made its appearance.

Strikers Paid by Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—We have good reason for believing that strikes that have broken out here and there have been procured by the free use of German gold. The strikers at one mill here were openly saying, "Why shouldn't we strike work? The Germans give us plenty of money without working for it." In other places, while some admitted that they had received German money and said they did not need work while it lasted, others talked patriotically about refusing to put a finger to their tools until all German managers and overseers had been dismissed by the Government, which, they said, was betraying the country by favoring the enemy.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19.—The Government proclamations recently issued has resulted in a general resumption of work in the factories where partial strikes had occurred.

ITALIAN DIRIGIBLES IN RAID ON AUSTRIA

Drop Forty Bombs on Aisovizza —Austrian Troops Accused of Treachery.

ROME, Sept. 19, (via Paris, Monday, Sept. 20.)—The following official communication from the headquarters of the Italian Army was made public today:

In the zone to the northwest of Arsiero the enemy attacked our positions at Osteria and Fiorentini, but was repulsed. He also tried to set fire to the Veragna Forest, from the outskirts of which our riflemen hamper his work of repairing Fort Verzena, but the vigilance of our troops and the rapid intervention of our artillery defeated this enterprise also.

On the Carso front the enemy remains strongly intrenched in the interior of a forest called the Ferro di Cavallo, in the Monte San Michele zone. As the result of successive actions, surprises, and ruses our infantry has succeeded in occupying a little of the forest, notwithstanding the determined resistance of the enemy and his repeated counterattacks.

The enemy has been guilty of treacherous behavior. Pretending to surrender, he laid a trap into which one of our small detachments fell and suffered heavy losses.

Our dirigibles have made a raid over the enemy's aerodrome at Aisovizza, dropping forty bombs there. We also bombarded the junction and viaduct on the Nabresina Railroad. The dirigibles returned to our lines unscathed.

Enemy aeroplanes threw bombs on undefended towns, such as Asiago and Bassano. A few civilians were injured and slight material damage was done, but no soldiers were hit.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—An official report says:

The Italian heavy artillery has revived a violent bombardment against our works at Vielgereuth and on the Lafraun. Otherwise the situation on the Tyrolean-Carinthian border district is unchanged.

An attack against the Flitsch region, which cost the enemy in the valley alone 1,000 men, failed entirely. Early this morning the advance trenches were abandoned by the enemy.

In the Ursic district the enemy attempted, under cover of the evening mist, to surprise one of our advanced positions. The enterprise failed completely. About midnight our troops blew up a sandbag wall which the Italians had constructed there. The enemy behind it were likewise blown up.

In the southwest section of the Karst-Doberdo Plateau the enemy's dugouts were blown up last night.

GEN. P. A. KENNA KILLED.

Well Known Horse Show Exhibitor Falls in Dardanelles Fight.

News of the death of Brig. Gen. P. A. Kenna in an assault on the Turkish defenses at the Dardanelles reached New York by way of London yesterday in a cabled message from Lord Decies to James T. Hyde, Secretary of the National Horse Show Association, relating to the prize which Lord Decies is offering to American Army officers at the annual exhibition in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 6 to 12.

Though his rank was only that of Colonel before the war broke out, General Kenna was one of the best known army officers of the British Empire in aristocratic sporting circles identified with horse racing, horse shows, polo, and fox hunting. He was one of those who came over from England with Lord Decies, then Major J. G. Beresford, to compete at the National Horse Show of 1910, and he returned every year until he went to the front. His dashing horsemanship, distinguished presence, and social qualities gave him great popularity among horsemen and horsewomen from all parts of the country who met him at the Garden show.

General Kenna was born in 1862. His first wife was Lady Cecil Bertie, a daughter of the seventh Earl of Abingdon. He had ridden races, played polo, and seen active service in nearly every country where the British flag flies. During the Boer war he was Assistant Provost Marshal of the cavalry division, and was mentioned three times in reports for distinguished service. He won the Victoria Cross for risking his life to save one of his men, and was decorated by the Royal Humane Society for jumping off the Liffey embankment to rescue a drowning man.

TURKS LOST 5,000 ON GALLIPOLI HILL

Trenches Filled with Their Dead When They Finally Yielded No. 60.

FIGHT LASTED THREE DAYS

Position Taken Links British Forces of the Anzac Zone with Those of Suvla Plain.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A description of the fighting in the Anzac region on the Gallipoli Peninsula during the last week in August and the result achieved during this period is given by the Dardanelles correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The capture of Hill 60 was important, says the correspondent, as it is the last crest of the last ridge separating the Anzac zone from the plains to the north, and thus constitutes a point of union between the British forces in the Anzac position and the line across the Suvla Plain, besides giving access to a ravine leading to high ground beyond it.

The Turks, he says, clung to the hill with the utmost determination, and when they were thrown out of their trenches would fight their way back again, accepting terrible losses unflinchingly to regain the lost ground, with the result that when the trenches finally were captured they were filled with Turkish dead. It took three days to oust the Turks, and the ground around, he says, is still thickly strewn with their bodies and those of British soldiers who fell in the assaults. The correspondent estimates that the Turks lost 5,000 men before they surrendered the position. The Indian brigade and the Connaught Rangers took part in the fighting with the Australians and New Zealanders.

The correspondent expresses the opinion that the Turks will not attack the Anzac positions again after the terrible losses they sustained in previous attacks. They did succeed, he adds, in sweeping two British battalions off a ridge that previously had been won by the New Zealanders, but when they got across the crest into the ravine below they came under the fire of British machine guns.

"They came down in thousands," said a staff officer of the New Zealand brigade; "they went back in hundreds."

Danger to this part of the line, the correspondent thinks, could come only through physical overstrain of the troops, as they have made the position virtually impregnable and even supplies for the men are now taken up through saps which run right down to the beaches, while the sides of the hills are covered with dugouts. The Turkish batteries still make it exciting for landing parties, but once ashore there is now plenty of cover for the men, and since the August victories they have much more elbow room.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

Russian Outposts and Patrols Exchange Shots with Turks.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today regarding operations in the Caucasus:

On Sept. 16 there was cannonading and rifle firing in the coastal region.

In the direction of Olti, in the region of Christasfon and Ben, our patrols carried out successful reconnoissances.

In the direction of Aoutak, our detachments engaged the Turks in the region of Chivranchelkr and Mitoan.

In the region of Van, our cavalry exchanged shots with the Turks near the village of Kastan and near the mountain of Kelerch.

19

Your Will—

Who is to execute it?

INDIVIDUALS when called upon to execute a relative's or friend's will, are generally confused by the intricacies of procedure.

Yet it is often desirable to have an executor who is personally acquainted with the family and its affairs.

In such cases we recommend the appointment of an individual and also an experienced Trust Company to act as co-executors. The individual executor and the Trust Company have equal authority. The property, securities, etc., are held in the keeping of the Trust Company until the estate is finally settled.

This joint arrangement frees the individual executor from much responsibility, and at the same time gives the estate the benefit of systematic, business-like settlement.

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IN HARLEM 125th St & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

BULGARIANS TIRE OF NEUTRALITY

Continued from Page 1.

States, according to the Tribuna's information from what it says are competent sources. An Austro-German movement, it says, has been planned for the latter part of October, the plan involving the expected diversion of 500,000 men from the Russian campaign to the Balkans, with the simultaneous securing of Bulgaria's adhesion to the movement to open a route from Budapest to Constantinople.

The Tribuna and other journals argue the necessity of offsetting this move by the concentration at the Dardanelles of all possible forces of the Entente Allies, asserting that whichever side takes Constantinople first—the Austro-Germans through Bulgaria, or the Allies through the Dardanelles—will win the struggle in the Near East.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—What they describe as the growing seriousness of the Balkan situation resulting from the presentation of the joint note of the Entente Allies to Bulgaria is discussed by The Temps and The Journal des Débats. The Temps says Bulgaria's position is equivocal, as she is treating with the Allies on the basis of joining them in the war and with Turkey on the basis of remaining neutral. It characterizes this as a dangerous attitude, one that will have to be speedily changed if it is not to lead to serious results in the Balkans.

The correspondent of the Journal des Débats at Milan quotes a report that Turkey intends to cede territory to Germany, which Germany afterward will cede to Bulgaria.

Two Balkan Kings to Confer?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—Considerable speculation attaches to the King of Rumania's excursion on the Danube. A Bucharest dispatch to the National Zeitung says his object is a meeting with King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. The visit of the Duke of Mecklenburg is believed also to have political significance.

BERLIN, Sept. 19, (via London.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung reports in a dispatch from Bulgaria that the gold premium has fallen 80 per cent.

ATHENS, Sept. 19, (via Paris.)—The British naval mission to Greece has just been renewed for one year. Rear Admiral Mark Kerr remains at the head of the mission.

The naval mission under Rear Admiral Kerr has served since the latter part of 1913. It was sent to Greece for the purpose of reorganizing the Greek Navy.

DEFENDS RAIDS ON LONDON.

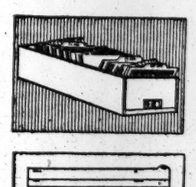
German Official Statement Insists British Capital Is Fortified.

BERLIN, Sept. 19, (via London.)—An official statement controverting the representations of Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the British Admiralty, that London was not a fortified city asserts that London is fortified by a great number of permanent fortifications and a still greater number of field fortifications, which the German dirigibles, when they appeared above London, always bombarded.

"Moreover," says the German statement, "Mr. Balfour omitted to mention the continual attacks by enemy aeroplanes on open German towns far outside the zone of operations, and even on inoffensive passengers in railway trains, who naturally are unable to defend themselves."

B

Library Bureau *originated* the card system



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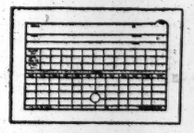

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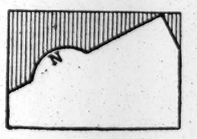

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WILL TAKE NO ACTION ON DUMBA'S PROTEST

Administration Indignant, but Not Disposed to Hand Him His Passports.

SEE A LACK OF FRANKNESS

Officials Believe Purpose Was to Stir Up Further Trouble — His Contentions Answered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Unless Secretary of State Lansing, who is away from Washington on a vacation, advises to the contrary, the Administration is not likely to take any action on account of the letter printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, addressed by Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, to the Secretary of State, in which Dr. Dumba defends himself on the charges that led to the request of the United States Government that he be withdrawn from this country. The attitude of the Administration does not mean, however, that there is no resentment of Dr. Dumba's contentions in his communication and the fact that it became public property before its publication was authorized by the State Department. On the contrary, there is a deep feeling of provocation, and if the Administration were not disposed to treat Dr. Dumba with the greatest consideration it would be inclined to hand him his passports forthwith.

The original of Dr. Dumba's letter, addressed to Secretary Lansing, was received at the State Department yesterday while Mr. Lansing was in New York. The letter was delivered by a messenger from the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in this city. Frank L. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State, told President Wilson about it when he called at the White House late yesterday afternoon to discuss other matters. Officially the Administration is not willing to admit that the letter has come into its possession.

With the letter was a translation of the pro memoria, or memorandum, containing the detailed plan for tying up munitions plants in this country which Dr. Dumba sought to send to his Government through the medium of James F. J. Archibald, and which was taken from Archibald by the British authorities on his arrival at Falmouth, England, on his way to Germany and Austria. The State Department does not care to make public the text of the pro memoria at this time.

According to the view generally prevailing in official circles, the Dumba letter was not prepared as a defense of the Ambassador to this Government, but as a defense to the American people. That was why it was made public, according to the official opinion. Officials are evidently of the belief that the contentions of Dr. Dumba are designed to give a wrong impression of the matters which led to the request for his recall. To that extent he has been guilty, it is suggested, of endeavoring to create prejudice against the President and the Secretary of State, and particularly to increase the feeling among pro-German sympathizers that the Administration is unneutral in the present European war. The Dumba letter, it is asserted, is characterized by a lack of frankness that may serve to create a wrong impression in the minds of those who have not followed the Dumba case closely.

Real Reason Not Mentioned.

This alleged lack of frankness is marked particularly, it is pointed out, by the failure of Dr. Dumba to mention the real reason for the request for his recall. Throughout the letter he indicates that the plan which he proposed to his Government contemplated merely the insertion of advertisements in foreign language newspapers in this country, notifying subjects of Austria-Hungary who were working in munitions factories engaged in contracts for the Allies that continuance in that employment would subject them to punishment of from ten to twenty years' imprisonment, or even death, if they returned to their own country. But in the personal letter written by Dr. Dumba to Count Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, which was taken from Archibald, he said that the plan set forth in the pro memoria related to "the preparation of disturbances (or walkouts) in the Bethlehem Schwab's plants, munitions factories as well as in the Middle West," and also that "I am under the impression that we could, if not entirely prevent the production of war material in Bethlehem and the Middle West, at any rate strongly disorganize it and hold it up for months."

There is a wide difference between these statements, according to the Administration view, and the contention of Dr. Dumba that all he proposed was that he should be authorized by his Government to expend $15,000 to insert advertisements notifying Austro-Hungarian subjects that employment in factories engaged in making war munitions for the enemies of their country was contrary to the Austro-Hungarian law.

Nor has Dr. Dumba's standing been improved, in the minds of officials, by the denial, in his letter of Secretary Lansing's statement in his communication to Austria-Hungary requesting the Ambassador's recall, that Dr. Dumba admitted that he had conspired to bring about strikes in munition factories. This statement by Dr. Dumba raises a question of veracity, but apparently it has not affected the virtual decision to ignore his latest communication. The Administration prefers that the Dumba case should rest on the record of his note to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Secretary Lansing's request for Dr. Dumba's recall.

Dr. Dumba's defense of his use of Archibald as a messenger to carry communications from this country to Vienna has made a little impression on officials as his defense of his participation in the plan to tie up munition factories. But even if his excuse for engaging Archibald for this service were accepted, the Government would not be able to overlook Dr. Dumba's major offense of having proposed a scheme to produce disturbances in the Bethlehem Steel Works and other munition-manufacturing plants. That scheme was regarded by the Administration as an unjustifiable and intolerable interference with the domestic concerns of the United States, and offenses of this character have never been overlooked by Governments in whose dominions they were perpetrated.

Why One Message Was Rejected.

Officials declined today to be quoted with reference to what was said by Dr. Dumba in his letter as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, but some of them evidently were itching to abandon custom and pay their compliments to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador on account of his statement that an American censor rejected a message which he sought to send to his Government by wireless telegraphy. The facts with reference to this allegation by Dr. Dumba were explained as follows:

Through Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, Dr. Dumba desired to send to Vienna, via the Sayville radio station, which is under the control of the United States Navy Department, a message explaining his side of the case involved in the request for his recall. The State Department held that this message contained military information which it could not permit to be transmitted by wireless. After consultation with Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Dumba submitted a new message, requesting the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs to recall him on leave of absence for personal report, and this was accepted by the State Department and was transmitted by radio from Sayville in cipher. At the Navy Department today it was said that no message submitted by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador had been rejected by the naval censor at Sayville. The explanation of Dr. Dumba's statement appears to be that the rejection of his first message was by the State Department, and not by the Sayville censor.

In connection with this phase of the subject, it was pointed out in an official quarter that Dr. Dumba was perfectly aware of the reasons that actuated the Government in declining to permit the transmission by wireless in cipher code of a message regarded as containing military information. Dr. Dumba's complaint that the enemies of his country are permitted to use the cables from the United States freely refers to a matter that has been fully explained by this Government in pointing out the distinction between communication by cable direct from the United States to a foreign land and communication by wireless, with all the opportunities afforded by that means of sending information to warships of a belligerent at sea. Officials here do not believe that Dr. Dumba has any real cause for complaint in this regard, and look upon his revival of the wireless controversy as anything but frank.

Another Complaint Without Merit.

The protest of Dr. Dumba in his letter to Secretary Lansing over the alleged failure of the State Department to inform him that a request for his recall was to be made is equally without merit, it was said. It is understood that on Sept. 7, when Dr. Dumba came to Washington from Lenox and had an interview on the subject of the documents taken from Archibald by the British authorities, he was told by Mr. Lansing that the latter would take no action until he had submitted Dr. Dumba's explanation to President Wilson. Having made the President acquainted with what Dr. Dumba had told in defense of his plan with reference to munitions plants and in having an American citizen, protected by an American passport, act as his messenger in carrying secret communications through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, Secretary Lansing awaited the President's decision, which was given on the following day and resulted in the dispatch of the formal request to Vienna that Dr. Dumba be recalled. Why Dr. Dumba should have believed that he was entitled to be informed what course this Government would take is not understood in official circles.

Copies of all the documents taken from Archibald are expected to arrive at the State Department this week. When they are received officials will decide whether to take any action against Dr. Nuber, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York; Captain Franz von Papen, the German Military Attaché here, and the Hungarian editor who drew up the memorandum. Archibald himself is expected in Washington this week to explain to the State Department his action in carrying messages for a foreign government while traveling under an American passport.

Although Ambassador Dumba has not announced the date for his departure for Europe, some of his friends in this city said yesterday that he would leave New York on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. on Wednesday, Sept. 22, for Copenhagen, or on the Norwegian-America liner Kristianiafjord on Saturday, Sept. 25, for Bergen. Dr. Bernhard Dernburg traveled to Bergen by the Bergensfjord, a sister ship of Kristianiafjord.

CORRECTION FROM DR. DUMBA.

Telegraphic Error Made Him Advocate Disturbance Instead of Walkout

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—With reference to your publication in this morning's issue of Ambassador Dumba's letter to Foreign Minister Burian, I am instructed by the former to draw your attention to incorrect transmission from London of the word Aufstaende, which means walkout, and which has been replaced by aufstaende, which you rendered as disturbances. Ambassador Dumba did not write anything regarding disturbances, but only had in mind walkout. I request you accordingly to publish rectification in your valuable paper. By order,

HANS BRANDEIS,
Austro-Hungarian Consulate General,
New York.

Upon the receipt by special cable of the translation of Ambassador's letter THE TIMES attempted to submit it for possible errors to Dr. Dumba, but found it impossible to obtain the delivery of the copy to him at his hotel.

LANSING TO TAKE A REST.

Now at Summer Home—Will Spend Time Fishing on Lake Ontario.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, arrived at his Summer home at Henderson Harbor today from New York. He plans to take a rest, spending most of his time fishing on Lake Ontario.

A large number of relatives and friends called on him during the day.

ARCHIBALD DUE IN TODAY.

Liner Rotterdam Expected to Reach Her Pier at 8 A. M.

The Holland-America liner Rotterdam, with passengers and mails from Rotterdam, is expected to reach Quarantine about 6 o'clock this morning, and should reach her pier in Hoboken two hours later.

James F. J. Archibald, the American courier for Dr. Dumba, is one of her passengers.

The American liner Philadelphia, from Liverpool, with a big list of passengers, is expected at Quarantine about 4 o'clock, and should be at her pier, foot of West Twenty-second Street, about 7:30 this morning. They will be followed into port by the Cunarder Orduna, which is bringing the English mails of Sept. 11 from Liverpool.

In wireless messages to their agents the commanders all report being delayed by dense fogs off the Banks of Newfoundland.

ROBBED AND DEAD ON RAIL.

Duffy's Was Third Body Found This Summer at Dobbs Ferry.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, Sept. 19.—With the discovery early this morning of the mangled body of Michael Duffy, a gardener for the Lorena Land Company alongside the New York Central Railroad tracks, Dobbs Ferry now has under investigation three unexplained deaths, all within six weeks. Considering that the population is only 3,500 persons, this is larger in proportion than the number of unexplained deaths in the City of New York.

A motorman, bringing his train into the station here, discovered Duffy's body. It was so wedged in beside the third rail that is was necessary to shut off the electric power before it could be removed. Duffy was 60 years old. The land company for which he worked owns what was formerly the property of A. L. Barber, the asphalt man, at Ardsley-on-Hudson. The gardener was last seen at 7:30 o'clock last night, when he purchased a round trip ticket at the station here for Tarrytown, where his wife and six children reside.

Duffy had received his wages, $60, on Friday. He gave $25 to Mrs. Kelly, his landlady, and it was believed he was taking the rest to his family. No money was found on the body, but the unused railroad ticket had not been taken.

Duffy was killed 200 yards south of the spot where, on July 30, the body of Richard Moynan of Brooklyn was found. It had been mutilated by trains, but it has never been established how it got upon the tracks. On Aug. 17 the body of Joseph Klein, said to have been a New York burglar, was found. He had been shot to death, and the mystery of his death is still unsolved.

William Keenan was discovered one morning early in May lying alongside of the railroad track with a fractured skull. He recovered later in the hospital, and said the last thing he remembered was drinking with some strangers in a saloon in New York City.

WOUNDED, HE AWES BANDIT.

Mail Carrier, with His Arm Shot Off, Holds Desperado at Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 19.—With his right arm in shreds from the elbow, James Middlebrook, a Wilton mail carrier, held Richard Taylor, a horse thief and housebreaker, at bay today until constables captured the outlaw.

Middlebrook had been pressed into service when the posse traced Taylor into thick woodland. The mail carrier was armed with a double-barreled shotgun with which he was not familiar. In some way one barrel was discharged and blew off Middlebrook's right arm. At the same instant he spied Taylor and, resting the gun on a stone wall, ordered the desperado to surrender.

$50,000,000 BELGIAN AID IN EIGHT MONTHS

And Destitution Continues to Grow at Rate of 200,000 Persons Every Thirty Days.

2,700,000 ON ROLL IN JUNE

Relief Board Also Has 2,300,000 of French Population to Feed, but France Pays for It.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The first complete report of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, covering the first eight months of its existence, reveals that in income and expenditure the organization forms the greatest relief movement of history. The commission has collected and disbursed $50,000,000—$15,000,000 of which has been contributed in the form of money or gift food by the people of the United States and the British Empire and Belgium itself. The bulk of the income has come from other than purely philanthropic sources, but the raising of this enormous sum has been exclusively the work of the commission, which by financial arrangements with Belgian individuals and institutions, exchange of currency with Belgium, and a system of providing the solvent Belgian inhabitants, has maintained the entire population of a nation for almost a year.

A remarkable feature of the report which has hitherto received but little notice is the effort being made by the Belgians to help themselves. Over 50 per cent. of the money expended by the commission in benevolence is being furnished by Belgians abroad, and a large amount also is being supplied by Belgians in Belgium.

In discussing the report Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the commission, said: "It may cause more surprise among Americans, who believe that the United States is provisioning the Belgian and French people in the track of war, that only something over $5,000,000 in food, clothes, and money have come from the United States. However, the American public should realize that the commission in its organization, working personnel, and political aspects is distinctly American. The American charitable supports so early and promptly given, came at the very inception of the movement, when such backing was vital to the success of the organization in giving it time to build. This support gave the commission its foundation, from which it acquired the moral prestige that enabled it to secure vitally necessary concessions from the various belligerent Governments.

2,700,000 Persons Destitute.

"Nor is the necessity for this valued support at all over. The problem becomes more difficult every day, for the number of destitute has increased from 1,000,000 last October to 2,750,000 in June, and now grows at the rate of 200,000 a month. And our resources, large as they are, cannot keep pace with the need if the charitable public loses interest in our work. Moreover, the continued support of America is necessary to provide the commission with the moral prestige as an American institution which it now possesses in the sight of the warring powers, and the maintenance of this prestige can only be secured by the continued sentimental and practical backing of the American people."

The report includes detailed statements of the commission's work, such as complete accounts of the disposition of 195 cargoes of foodstuffs and clothing, and other statistical data, as well as a general survey of the situation in Belgium. It is pointed out that the organization as it stands now is the result of constant upbuilding, a feature of which has been the organization of local relief committees in practically every commune, with a federal system of district and provincial committees with the Comité National at the apex. The relation of this structure to the commission is one of joint endeavor, and the membership of Americans entirely interlocks the organization.

The relief operations are divided into three classes, one to provision the entire population, another to conduct financial relief and exchange operations, and a third to care for the destitute.

"The provisioning department," says the report, "is charged with the duty of revictualling the whole 7,000,000 people with necessary imports, and up to June 30 had either delivered or had in stock over 600,000 tons of foodstuffs for the Belgian section to the gross value of over $45,500,000. The whole of these foodstuffs are resold to the population through a broad system of reticulation, and the profit earned on these operations is devoted to the support of the destitute. Such profits have been made possible by the volunteer executive, commercial, and transportation services, and the amount of these profits—about $4,800,000 to date—is the measure of the value of such voluntary service."

Belgians Rise to Emergency.

After referring to the work of the financial relief and benevolent departments, the committee states that half a million people who might otherwise have fallen into destitution have been provided for through the remittances made available by this department, which to June 30 totalled about $20,000,000.

"Through the benevolent department," the report continues, "the charity of the world and of the Belgian people themselves is mobilized to the support of the destitute, and through it over 2,750,000 persons are now being assisted in some measure with food and clothing. The total resources made available to the commission from abroad for the support of the destitute was over $31,000,000 to June 30, and the expenditure from these sources was at that date $25,000,000, and is now proceeding at the rate of about $5,000,000 per month. Beyond this expenditure lies local charity, now exceeding $10,000,000. The Belgian people have risen to an unprecedented emergency with the utmost devotion, and aside from local charity about 50 per cent. of the charitable funds of the commission from abroad are provided by Belgians and Belgian institutions.

"The response of the American, British, and other people to the plea on behalf of the Belgians has been without parallel in international philanthropy, amounting today to nearly $15,000,000 in cash, food, and clothing.

"The growing and gloomy problem is one of unemployment, for month by month a larger proportion of the industrial mass of over 3,500,000 people falls further and further into destitution.

"Generous as the resources placed at the commission's disposal are, they are pitifully small when spread over the number who are now wholly dependent, or who are becoming dependent, with increasing frequency. It will appear from this report that the commission is transmitting $5,000,000 a month from the outside world for the destitute, yet this sum divided over those now unemployed and destitute would average less than 5 cents per day. It is evident that the commission's work has been only supplemental to individual resources, and these can obviously but diminish throughout the period of the war, unless something can be done to at least overcome the industrial stagnation."

In addition to the Belgian people the commission also supplies the French population within the German occupied territory, which number about 2,300,000. The cost of supporting these people amounts to about $4,000,000 a month, and is accomplished entirely without recourse to charity by financial arrangements which the commission has instituted whereby the towns in the occupied zone secure loans from the banks of Paris.

AMERICANS TO INVESTIGATE.

Doctors and Nurses Will Visit German Prison Camps in Russia.

BERLIN, Sept. 19, (via London.)—The North German Gazette announces the completion of arrangements for American doctors and nurses to proceed to Russia and inspect the German prisoner camps. Twenty-five American doctors and fifty nurses will make the trip at the expense of Austria-Hungary and Germany.

The newspaper also prints the following tribute to American physicians in Gleiwitz, Kosel, Vienna, and Budapest:

"The American Red Cross heretofore has given its medicaments and bandages in gratifying manner. It gives renewed proof of its noble spirit and humanitarianism in not ceasing to be active during the course of the war."

'MILE-A-MINUTE' MURPHY HIT

Motor Cycle Policeman Run Over by Car He Had Been Trailing.

Motor Cycle Policeman Charles M. Murphy of the Jamaica Police Station, Brooklyn, who won the sobriquet of "Mile-a-Minute" Murphy several years ago when he trailed a Long Island Railroad train on a bicycle, was following an automobile in Merrick Road, Springfield, last night when the big touring car turned suddenly into Locust Avenue. Murphy's cycle hit the car, and the policeman was thrown and fell in such a way that the automobile passed over him.

Hugh L. Bradley, 402 Ridgewood Avenue, driver of the car in which six persons were riding, stopped and helped carry Murphy into a near-by hotel, from which he was taken to the Jamaica Hospital, where it was found he was not badly injured. No arrests were made.

A large touring car carrying five men, which was driven by Abraham Kazlow of 128 Osborn Street, Brooklyn, was speeding in Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon when at Hewes Street it skidded and struck a water hydrant, breaking it off. A geyser of water deluged the men in the car, who were not seriously hurt. The car was badly damaged. It was a half hour before a crew from the Department of Water Supply could halt the flow of water from the broken hydrant.

FOR PREPAREDNESS WHILE URGING PEACE

Two Anti-War Societies Go On Record for Adequate National Defense.

WISH TO AVOID EXTREMES

Attitude of League to Enforce Peace —Church Campaign Organized by $2,000,000 Carnegie Union.

The League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is the head; President Lowell of Harvard being Chairman of the Executive Committee, made public last night the text of a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee in which it is pointed out that "efficient preparation for adequate national defense is in no way inconsistent with the purpose of the League to Enforce Peace, but on the contrary is essential thereto."

Many inquiries have been made regarding the league's attitude toward military preparedness, and for that reason the Executive Committee decided to publish its views on the subject.

"There is no conflict on the part of the league," says the statement, "either with the reasonable and moderate pacifists or with those who advocate the maintenance in this country of a larger force for defense than we have had hitherto. The league avoids two extremes. The entire logic of its declaration of purpose shows the necessity of having military power, while its plan of action would, if realized, exempt the nations from the necessity of maintaining great and burdensome armies. Collective, not competitive measures for security, as proposed in the plan of the league, are far less costly and less likely to lead to conflict than those which would be taken by States acting each for itself."

At the meeting at which the league went on record in favor of adequate preparation for defense, those present were President Lowell of Harvard, President Hibben of Princeton, Oscar S. Straus, Samuel Untermyer of Boston, Theodore Marburg of Baltimore, Philip H. Gadsden of South Carolina, John Hays Hammond, General Frank S. Streeter of Concord, N. H.; John Bates Clark, William B. Howland, Frederick Lynch, William H. Short, Herbert S. Houston, and John A. Stewart.

It was also announced yesterday that a countrywide campaign of large proportions, to influence opinion among churchgoers against war in the future, was to be started at once. This announcement was made at the headquarters of the Church Peace Union, the $2,000,000 foundation established last year by Andrew Carnegie to promote the cause of peace through church organizations. Bishop Greer is its President.

The campaign is to be financed by the Carnegie Union. It will have the co-operation of the World Alliance of the Churches for the Promotion of International Friendships and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, an organization which represents officially all the principal Protestant bodies in the United States. Several thousand ministers of all denominations will participate in the campaign, among whom will be men from all the prominent pulpits in the country.

The campaigners are to be known as the Flying Squadron. Starting from New York and Philadelphia, they will hold mass meetings in all the cities and towns within a radius of a hundred miles. Church services will also be held, at which the ministers will adopt as the keynote of their addresses the point that the church in the past has failed to emphasize the cause of peace, and that its supreme duty lies in that direction in the future. When all the churches have been visited in one district the campaigners will move on to another nucleus, until the entire country has been covered.

The main objective of the campaign will be the securing of signatures to a petition to be sent to the President and Congress. One of the features of the petition is a clause declaring for the recognition of the need of national security and defense on the part of nations until they are ready to agree to arbitrate their quarrels. The text of the petition follows:

The undersigned citizens of the United States, believing in the brotherhood of all nations, and hence that international affairs should be conducted on the basis of the Golden Rule, respectfully petition the President and Congress of the United States to place on record by the action of the proper bodies that the United States favors:

The scientific study of the causes of war and the way to their elimination.

The submission of international disputes to a world court to be established by joint action of the nations, or to some duly constituted board of arbitration.

An international league for the promotion and maintenance of peace.

The reduction of armaments of all nations as rapidly as practicable to the point required for police protection, not ignoring the needs of national security and defense while the reduction is being made.

Comprehensive immigration legislation, Federal protection of aliens in America, and a more adequate Oriental policy.

The details of the campaign are in the hands of the Rev. E. Ellsworth Shumaker and the Rev. S. Byron Hershey.

MICHIGAN ON RECORD FOR PREPAREDNESS

Poll of State's Congressional Delegation — Against Stopping Arms Exportations.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 19.—Michigan's Congressional delegation is overwhelmingly for national preparedness against war, and is almost equally united in upholding the Administration's refusal to stop the exportation of munitions. These facts are revealed by a poll of the fifteen members of the delegation completed by The Free Press today.

On the question of how they would regard any attempt by a foreign nation to influence American politics or the American Congress several members of the delegation displayed marked hesitation at committing themselves, but the majority did not hesitate to go on record as emphatically condemning the mere suggestion. Senator Charles E. Townsend of Jackson declared that diplomatic relations should be broken off with any nation attempting such a thing, and Congressman W. Frank James of Hancock favored deportation of any person trying to use such influence.

Representative James announced that he would introduce an amendment to the immigration and naturalization laws to permit deportation of agitators for foreign nations, and to compel aliens before naturalization to swear that in case of war they would bear arms of their adopted country.

The Democrats on the delegation—Congressman Frank E. Doremus of Detroit and Samuel W. Beakes of Ann Arbor—were apparently as enthusiastically "big navy men" as their Republican brethren.

Senator Townsend favors severance of diplomatic relations with any nation that attempts to influence American politics, and urges the creation of a standing army of at least 300,000 men, and the immediate consideration of means for increasing the navy.

Congressman Doremus, representing the First District, believes in strengthening the navy, and in increasing it to a size adequate to defend the country against invasion, but he is opposed to a large standing army.

Senator William Alden Smith of Grand Rapids declared that neither army nor navy was adequate, and scored President Wilson for not enforcing the embargo on arms for Mexico.

"In view of the war in Europe, I do not consider that the United States has a navy adequate for its defense," said Senator Smith. "The regular army is not adequate for the nation's defense, but the militia and various semi-military organizations would undoubtedly prove valuable in case of need."

Congressman Carl E. Mapes of Grand Rapids, of the Fifth District, favors immediate steps by Congress to put the nation in a position to defend itself, and would follow the accepted rules of international law in the matter of selling munitions.

Congressman James of the Twelfth District is emphatically for a bigger navy, a stronger army, and hyphenless Americanism.

"If there is to continue to be a United States of America," he said, "we must have a navy that will be able to cope with any other nation. We should have additional coast defenses, and our army should be increased. I favor the Swiss plan. I am firmly of the opinion that our trained men, both standing army and militia, should be greatly increased in numbers."

Congressman Edward L. Hamilton of Niles, representing the Fourth District, strongly urges more adequate preparation. He opposes any embargo on arms under existing treaties, and calls the possibility of foreign influence in American politics "an insult to American intelligence."

The only Representative whose views were not obtainable was Frank D. Scott of Alpena, who announced that he had absolutely nothing to say. Representative Patrick H. Kelley, who has been publicly advocating the building of more submarines and battle cruisers for many months, ignored the questions concerning exportation of arms and foreign influence.

BRYAN IN BALL PARK.

Speaks on Peace Before 10,000 People at Boston Band Concert.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 19.—Postponement of our present international difficulties, if necessary, until after the war and treaties providing for the hearing of disputes by an international tribunal as the necessary machinery for insuring peace were advocated by W. J. Bryan at the Braves' baseball field this afternoon. About 10,000 people paid admission, and the Commoner spoke between Parts One and Two of a band concert. He received, it is understood, $1,500 for his appearance. The speech was not materially different from other recent utterances of Mr. Bryan.

"There are those," said he, "who tell us that the best way to prevent war is to prepare for war, but the folly of the ages is that peace can be founded on hate and fear. I believe that if we were as well prepared as some now ask, we would be engaged in war at the present moment. Imagine what our condition would be if we had in the White House a jingo with a hair-trigger patience; but we have a President who loves peace and who is seeking a peaceful solution of our difficulties.

"If we must fight," he added, "keep up the war spirit for a year and then submit the proposition of war to a referendum."

Mr. Bryan scored the "jingo editors." His reception was cordial.

RANDOLPH'S DEFENSE PLAN.

Lawyer Believes United States Should Acquire Lower California.

Carman F. Randolph, lawyer, of 165 Broadway, in an interview yesterday, said, that in his opinion, the United States in the efforts now being made to place this country in a proper position for its defense, should look Fonseca Bay from Nicaragua, and should acquire by purchase Lower California from Mexico, and the Galapagos Island from Ecuador.

"National defense," said Mr. Randolph, "covers more measures than the present or prospective increase of armed forces, subjects which Congress will take up at its coming session. Some of these measures are indicated in the rough suggestion I make of a general plan for our defense. Some are wholly within our competence, and others depend more or less upon foreign conditions.

"While seeking no more territory for exploitation we are sufficiently concerned for the proper defense of the Panama Canal to see that neither on the east or on the west coasts shall any oversea power increase its present holdings. Nor upon any pretext or in any way shall a power newly gain a footing in these regions. This determination is now associated to the Monroe Doctrine. To promote the defense of the canal we should acquire as occasion offers certain possessions on the west coast, completing, for example, our negotiations with Nicaragua for Fonseca Bay and renewing when opportune our negotiations with Ecuador for the Galapagos Islands.

"In dettling with Mexico our long account—long in items if not in time—we should be able amicably to acquire Lower California, paying for it by assuming a proper amount of the compensation due to our citizens for destruction of life and property in Mexico. This territory is too sparsely settled to present any political problems. It is of no real use to Mexico, but for us it has a universal value worth paying for.

"Signs are not lacking here of a movement for Government control of the manufacture of armament. There is nothing in our situation to justify this Socialistic measure, but we must expect after the war a world-wide consideration of the relation of the armament industry to the public welfare."

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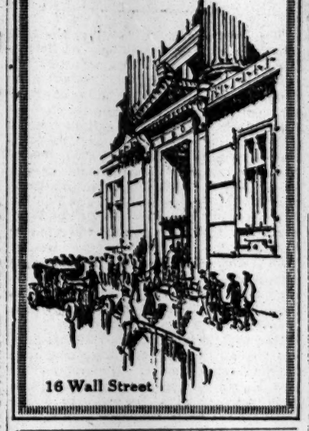

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HUGE SYNDICATE AGREES ON CREDIT

Continued from Page 1.

issued, will announce that none of the money is to be used for other than strictly commercial purposes.

In the opinion of both parties to the negotiations, this restriction is not so serious as it seemed at first. In the first place, the definition of commercial purchases will be a broad one, so that only such unquestioned items as shrapnel, powder, guns, and other articles for use in the field will be considered munitions.

In the second place, with a credit of upward of $800,000,000 established, the Allies expect to be able to finance other obligations without difficulty through the usual channels. In other words, with the big items in the dealings between this country and Europe provided for through the loan the pressure on the exchange market is expected to be so diminished that gold shipments for the payment of munitions will not reach abnormal figures.

Question of Gold Imports.

"It was our idea at first that we could perfect an arrangement which would mean the end of gold exports to us from London," said a New York banker yesterday. "With the matter settled as it is proposed to settle it now we have failed to accomplish this. Some further gold shipments will be made from time to time, but the amount will not be excessive. England has a considerable store of gold that she can consider free for export, and we can stand some more, even though we had much rather it stayed in Europe."

As usual, the activities of the several commissioners were veiled in secrecy again yesterday. It was said that Baron Reading, the Chairman, had not gone to Southampton, L. I., as he had planned, but had spent the day in conferences in his rooms. Basil B. Blackett, the Secretary, was away all day, but returned to the Biltmore late in the evening.

Those who saw the Commissioners went away with the impression that they were exceedingly well pleased with the developments of the last forty-eight hours. Their work is not finished and will not be for several days, but they have accomplished the object for which they came and the remainder of the task is detail.

"You have heard of Sisyphus," said a banker, who had been spending fourteen hours a day on the problem of floating the credit. "We feel pretty much in his position. We have rolled the big stone almost to the top of the hill, and, while it may slip at the last moment, with one side pushing and the other pulling from above, we hope to get it over."

Visitors' Wrong Impression.

The commissioners came to New York with the expectation of staying a month, and it was learned that they were not sanguine of shortening their visit very much. A New York bank President is authority for the statement that they came here with a great deal to unlearn. He said that the commissioners arrived with the feeling that the United States was so keenly interested in the success of the Allies that a loan at a low rate of interest would be a great popular success. They did not think that an underwriting syndicate would be necessary to the borrowers the full amount of the issue to be authorized. They spent several days in conference with out-of-town bankers before they were willing to concede that any offering of securities would have to be made on a popular basis with domestic bonds. Nevertheless, they were gratified to find that they would be able to get the full amount, or nearly the full amount, through a public subscription.

The meeting place for the commission and the visitors they have received has been changed from time to time to avoid interruption. James J. Hill, who came East especially to help the commission, and particularly his friend, Sir Edward Holden, offered his New York home at 8 East Sixty-fifth Street for the use of the visitors, and it is understood that since Mr. Hill's departure for St. Paul on Friday conferences have been held at that address.

Sir Edward Holden was in Atlantic City yesterday, accompanied by several detectives. He succeeded in evading reporters and others who were on the lookout for him, and gave up the day to recreation. He will return to New York today, when an important meeting of the commission will be held. It is expected that a formal announcement will be ready by the latter part of the week.

HILL CONFIDENT ON CREDIT.

Thinks Our Needs in Matter Are Greater Than the Allies'.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—"The credit sought by the Anglo-French Financial Commission is certain to be granted. Such is my opinion," James J. Hill said tonight.

"It is possible that it may not come up to the billion-dollar mark, originally set, but the negotiations for the establishment of the credit are bound to be successful. It is a question of protecting our markets with us. If the loan should be refused we would find they could get along much better without us than we could without them."

Mr. Hill paused in Chicago on his way back to St. Paul from New York. He spent the day at the country residence of J. Ogden Armour at Lake Forest, and at the Chicago Club, where he dined, he expounded his views on the question of the credit.

"It is a marketing question," he said. "With us it is simply the matter of having something to sell and finding a customer for our goods. It is the simple everyday matter of buyer and seller. Think of it. We will have a 400,000,000-bushel wheat surplus this year. We must find a market for that or suffer disaster. It will be far better for us to sell it on credit than to store it up and let our markets go to smash.

"I saw this thing coming thirty days ago. Why, this year all records for grain production in the United States have been excelled. The Anglo-French commission has come here with a proposition that we give them credit. Give the loan and we save our markets; decline to grant it and what would happen?

"There are other questions of import, too. If this country is prudent it will not wait until the end of the European war to place itself in a position to realize the maximum amount of advantage from the conditions that will then exist.

"Undoubtedly some rearrangement of our tariff duties must be made in recognition of profound industrial changes. These cannot any longer be made the sport of parties and the prey of private interests."

NO HYPHEN IN THEIR BANK.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. Deny They Are "German-Americans."

The banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co. gave out the following statement yesterday:

"On learning that English papers have classed them as a German house and have stated that they are opposed to the Anglo-Franco-American loan, the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. expressed great annoyance. They stated most emphatically that they are not and never have been either pro-German or German-American, but an unqualified American house of half a century's standing. They further stated that they have always disliked and avoided the term German-American, and that in their opinion citizens of this country can have only one nationality.

"As indicating their sympathies, J. & W. Seligman & Co. called attention to the part that their firm took in the recent French loan made in America for commercial purposes and for equalizing exchange rates, and emphatically declared that they have always favored and now favor the success of the Anglo-Franco-American loan.

"Although distinct firms, it is interesting to note that while the London firm of Seligman Brothers and the Paris firm of Seligman Frères & Cie. continue in existence, the German house of Seligman & Stettheimer was discontinued over fifteen years ago, also that members of the English and French families of Seligman are serving today in the armies of those countries, and at least one member of the family is in the Belgian Army."

LA FOLLETTE ASSAILS LOAN.

Senator Says Credit to Allies Destroys Our Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 19.—"With our manufacturing interests extending enormous credits to the Allies, with our money interests committed to keep the bonds of the allied Governments good, we are underwriting the success of the cause of the Allies. We have ceased to be neutral in fact as well as in name."

This is the statement made by Senator Robert M. La Follette today in a signed article on the first page of his magazine. The editorial is entitled "Neutrality."

"But when you can boom stocks 000 per cent. in manufacturing munitions of war to supply the shortage on one side, to the bottomless pit with neutrality," continues the Senator. "What do Morgan and Schwab care for world peace, when there are big profits in a world war?"

Senator La Follette says that under the criminal code, and by every principle of good morals, he who supplies the weapon, knowing that it will be used to kill, is equally guilty with the slayer.

"And now we are about to engage in furnishing the Allies funds with which to prosecute their side of the war," the Senator adds.

SON SEES ROCKEFELLER.

John D., Jr., and Starr J. Murphy Arrive in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 19.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., came to Cleveland Saturday morning with Starr J. Murphy of the Standard Oil Company and has remained in seclusion at his father's Forest Hill place ever since.

Mr. Murphy accompanied Mr. Rockefeller senior to church this morning, and then it was learned that young Mr. Rockefeller was in town. Neither the father nor Mr. Murphy would discuss the affairs here.

Whether young Mr. Rockefeller came here to discuss the loan

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NEW REFORM BEGUN IN ARMY PRISON HERE

Chaplain from Fort Leavenworth Opens 'Disciplinary Barracks' at Castle Williams.

WARING TELLS OF HIS AIMS

Seeks Out Culprit's Past and Fits Him to Re-enter Service or Make His Way in the World.

The Rev. George J. Waring, the new chaplain of Castle Williams on Governors Island, whose coming was heralded by a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES from a prisoner under him at Fort Leavenworth, describing the chaplain as "an asset for progress, enlightenment, and humane prison methods," took up his work here yesterday. To a TIMES reporter Chaplain Waring told of the work done in Leavenworth and outlined his ideals of prison reform, which he hopes to put into effect in Castle Williams, the military prison for the Atlantic Coast.

"I believe in reforming the prisoner and paying less attention to the prison," he asserted. "You must go to the man, learn his past history, his environment in the years in which his judgment was forming, go to his teacher, his parents, his friends, yes, and even to his family doctor. Understand his mental, moral, and physical nature, and then you are in a fair way to accomplish the design of every prison—to benefit society by the prevention of crime.

"You know we have made a great new step in prison reform, though I prefer the word progress, in the army under President Wilson's Administration," he continued. "We established in 1913 at Fort Leavenworth the first real military prison for offenders against the laws which govern only soldiers. Since then two others have been organized, at Alcatraz, Cal., and here in Castle Williams, on Governors Island.

Formerly Herded with Thieves.

"These military offenders have violated ordinances purely military. They have been convicted of desertion, of insubordination, of habitual drunkenness. Formerly herded into Federal prisons together with thieves, murderers, forgers, counterfeiters, and such criminals, they were apt to come out in a few years eager and able to prey upon society.

"Now we take them into the disciplinary barracks, find out the circumstances of their act, and try to fit them to come out useful citizens, who have seen wherein they erred before and are bound to succeed honorably now. To that end at Leavenworth there was instruction in telegraphy, in stenography, automobile repairing, bricklaying, &c. We even had a class in landscape gardening, and when I left they had just formed a department of dairy farming.

"A few of the men, about one-third, who have requested it and who stand exceptionally high in a physical, mental, and moral way, are formed into a company, known as the disciplinary company, and receive military training. These men are the pick of the prisoners. They wear the regulation khaki uniform without the insignia and drill every day with the regulation rifle, without the firing pin. Of course, they are not allowed to handle the colors. Then the pick of this company are permitted to return to the army, serve out their enlistment, and be honorably discharged.

Bureau for Employment.

"Hardly one of these fails, because the course we give them is really far more strenuous than the average private goes through. For the others we have an employment bureau to get them work as soon as they have served their term. If a man having served half his term has an especially good record in the barracks he is allowed to go to his family on parole and work his way back into respectable society under their care."

Chaplain Waring, while in no way in charge of the men, is the confidant and the best friend of every prisoner. His room is the very middle of the prison, and the prisoner can go to him without the formality of getting permission from any one save the guard at the chaplain's door, another prisoner whom the chaplain picks out.

He is the censor of the letters which the prisoners write, and his censorship may be illustrated by an incident in the prison yesterday. A man had written to his mother saying that he was sick and seemed to be getting worse.

The chaplain called him in and asked him why he had written that. "Of course I'll send it," he said, "but think it over, my man. Do you want to hurt your mother and make her suffer any more than she is suffering right now?"

The prisoner took the letter and tore it up before he left the chaplain's office.

"What do you think of Thomas Mott Osborne's work?" the chaplain was asked.

"He is working with an entirely different class of men," was the answer, "and I can hardly judge him from my experience. Of course, we in the army are forced to proceed more slowly and never take a chance of having to retrace a single step. But he is trying to achieve the same thing that we all of us aim at; the prevention of crime."

The United States Disciplinary Barracks were inaugurated by General Wood and Secretary Garrison. The first barracks in Fort Leavenworth was put under command of Colonel H. J. Slocum, the nephew of Mrs. Russell Sage, who went back to his regiment a year ago after organizing the new system. The Commander at Castle William is Captain K. T. Smith of the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, who has been for years a keen student of prison reform.

Chaplain Waring was born in England on Jan. 15, 1872. He was appointed to the service from Iowa on Jan. 24, 1905. He received the rank of Captain on Feb. 10, 1912.

BELIEVE CARRANZA WILL BE RECOGNIZED

Washington Observers See No Chance for Villa to Gain Control in Three Weeks.

SOME FEAR OF REPRISALS

Hope That Americans Will Get Out of Northern Mexico Before Decision Is Announced—British Warned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The decision of the Pan-American conference on the Mexican situation in New York yesterday to recognize a de facto Government in Mexico on the basis of the strongest faction, physically as well as morally, three weeks hence, is not surprising in diplomatic and official circles in Washington, where the fact developed last week that the Pan-American conferees would accept the invitation of General Carranza to discuss with him the international aspects of the Mexican situation.

The plan of the Pan-American conferees is to canvass separately the claims of the rival Mexican factions to foreign recognition, to ascertain which is strongest, physically and morally, and to accord recognition to the de facto Government of the latter. The impression here is that the action taken in New York yesterday foreshadows the recognition of the Carranza Government.

Only one thing could prevent the acceptance of the Carranza Government in preference to that of Villa, it was stated here tonight, and that would be a complete shift in the military situation in Northern Mexico. Should General Villa in the next three weeks strike a decisive blow at the advancing Carranzista army commanded by General Obregon, the Pan-American conferees would have to revise their plans. The Villistas are confidently asserting that Villa is too strong in a military way to be crushed by the Carranzistas and that he has plenty of ammunition, but this does not accord with the State Department view of the situation, based on reports from its agents in Mexico, showing that Carranza's military forces have been steadily closing in on Villa, and that the latter does not appear to be strong enough to stop their advance.

The only fear expressed here today is that the decision of the Pan-American conference, which appears to foreshadow the recognition of Carranza, may result in reprisals by followers of General Villa and lead to attacks on Americans and foreigners in Chihuahua, Sonora, and Durango. In anticipation of such reprisals instructions have been given to American Consuls in these three northern States of Mexico to leave and to urge all Americans to leave that part of Mexico. British subjects have also been warned by their Consuls to do likewise.

The Villa Agency today received a telegram from Governor Maytorena, dated Nogales, Sonora, announcing the defeat of the Carranzistas near that place.

ZAPATISTAS DEFEATED.

Carranza General Reports 300 Were Killed in Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19.—General Joaquin Maquin Amaro telegraphs from Maravatio that the Zapatistas have been defeated east of Tultenango. Three hundred of them were killed and eighty-six made prisoners. The Constitutionalists also captured twenty railway cars and a large quantity of dynamite, arms, and ammunition.

The Zapatista Captain, Salvador Garcia, with fifty men, surrendered at Atlixco, State of Puebla. Constitutionalist officers report that surrenders of Zapatistas are frequent in that State.

General Ignacio L. Pesqueira, War Minister, arrived today to reorganize his department. Five out of eight Cabinet officers are now transferred to Mexico City—Foreign Relations, Interior, Public Instruction, Justice, and War. Jesus Acuña has charge temporarily of both the Interior and Foreign Relations Departments. The Ministers of Finance, Communications, and Fomento are still at Vera Cruz.

The National Socialist Party was organized today. The speakers at the meeting dwelt on the advantages offerred to the social wellbeing by the principles of Constitutionalism, which the party will support.

Free meals were given today in honor of the anniversary of independence. Several hundred poor were waited on at table by young women. Portraits of Carranza were displayed in the dining rooms, and cheers given for the First Chief.

Daughter of Diplomat Takes Poison.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19.—Señora Luz Aspiroz de Rivera, well known in Washington when her father was Ambassador from Mexico, committed suicide today by taking laudanum. Her father had a prominent part in the court-martial which condemned Maximilian to death.

Elks Assist Bloch Family.

Two thousand persons last night attended a benefit performance and entertainment given in Terrace Garden by New York Lodge, B. P. O. E., for the family of the late Philip Bloch, former chief clerk of the City Magistrates' Courts, First Division. The arrangements were in charge of Charles M. Ertz, who estimated that $5,000 would be realized.

ON BRADLEY'S TRAIL BEFORE HE VANISHED

Detectives Were Only Half an Hour Behind Teller When He Ran Auto Over Wall.

KNEW BANK WANTED HIM

Had Conferred With Chum Day Before—Examination of Books to be Finished Today.

Detectives in the employ of the Merchants' National Bank of 42 Wall Street were on the trail of Harry S. Bradley, missing mail teller, before his disappearance on Thursday night, according to Chief of Police Brennan of Stamford, Conn., who said last night that agency men were only a half hour behind Bradley when he sent his car over a sea wall along Cove Pond, near Stamford, where it was found early Friday morning.

"Detectives were in Stamford looking for Bradley within an hour after we found his automobile in Cove Pond," said Chief Brennan. "Of course, it would have been physically impossible for them to have started after the discovery of the car and arrive here before the news reached New York. The bank wanted Bradley, and Bradley knew it. That's why he staged his disappearance to give the appearance of an automobile accident. The bank officials are not much perturbed, which to me indicates that if there is a shortage it is not too large to be covered by the $10,000 bond the bank has."

Chief Brennan said last night that he had heard that Andrew Gunn, a former employe of the Merchants' National Bank, was in Stamford on Thursday, before Bradley disappeared. Gunn, whose home is said to be in Brooklyn, left the employ of the bank about a month ago. William Davis, a half-brother of Bradley, said that Bradley and Gunn were close friends. Davis said that Gunn was discharged from the bank, but later said he had left of his own accord.

Charles S. Donnelly, manager of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, said last night that the case had been turned over to him on Saturday by the Aetna Insurance Company, which bonded Bradley, after the bank had filed notice with it.

Officials of the Merchants' National, the detectives, Mrs. Bradley, and Chief Brennan all said last night, they had no clue to Bradley's whereabouts. The last seen of him by any one who knew him was when he took a jitney bus on Thursday night in Stamford, for South Norwalk, carrying two suitcases.

It was said by an assistant cashier of the Merchants' National last night that an examination of Bradley's books would probably be completed today, and that it would then be possible to determine just what, if any, shortage there was. Officials of the bank scouted the report that $100,000 was missing.

At Bradley's home, 25 Windom Street, Woodhaven, it was said that Mrs. Bradley had had a conference with her lawyer yesterday. Members of the family refused to divulge the lawyer's name.

At the home of Bradley's mother, Mrs. William Davis, Miss Emma Bradley, a sister, said she could not believe there was anything wrong with Bradley's accounts. "Harry was always straightforward and honest," she said. "We feel that he has become temporarily deranged and may be in some institution, unable to make known his identity; or that he has met with foul play, or has committed suicide while deranged. I can't believe he has stolen money.

"Harry was always of a nervous temperament. His mind was extraordinarily active. He was graduated from high school when eleven years old. Before entering the employ of the Merchants' National he worked for the old Western, and afterward for the Bank of Commerce, with which the Western was consolidated. He lived at 233 Welrfield Street, Brooklyn, for a number of years before going to Woodhaven."

Bradley was known among bank clerks as the winner of an adding machine contest about a year ago.

ERB'S CONDITION IMPROVES.

Physicians Say Crisis Will be Over in Another Day.

DEAL, N. J., Sept. 19.—Word from the bedside of Newman Erb, the railroad man, who is at his home here awaiting the result of having accidentally taken two bichloride of mercury tablets last Tuesday afternoon, continues to be favorable. The attending physicians declared the crisis would be over in another day.

"I feel better today," said Mr. Erb. "My head is clearer; I haven't an ache, pain, or sore spot."

He is taking a keen interest in household affairs. His four grandchildren, the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Dittenhoefer and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Mayer, are at the Dittenhoefer home at Long Branch, and Mr. Erb insists upon seeing them every day.

Dr. Robert Offenbach, one of the attending physicians, said tonight that Mr. Erb's condition was very satisfactory; that his pulse and temperature are normal, and that his patient's mind is clear and alert.

Frank Committee Loses Chairman.

Judge Edward Swann of the Court of General Sessions has sent a letter to Harry H. Schlacht, Acting Secretary of the Leo Frank Investigation Committee, asking to be relieved from the duties of Chairmanship. Designated by the Democratic Party as its candidate for District Attorney, he states, he is anxious to avoid the imputation that he is using the Leo Frank Committee as a medium to further his political aspirations.

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The Thompson-Starrett Company has for years past demonstrated the integrity and efficiency of its methods in various cities of the Union, and the esteem in which its services are held by prominent property owners in New York is evident from the fact that in this city today its name is associated with several of the biggest building propositions of the age, both built and building.

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HILLIS BARES HIS HEART IN PULPIT

Continued from Page 1.

trust completely; when I give my confidence I give it with all of my heart. Those in whom I had most confidence advised me that there could be no doubt of the safety and conservation of the investment of my funds or the ability and capacity of those who had charge of them. For several years all went well. Then came the panic of 1907, with later business reversals to some of those to whom I had related myself in connection with certain enterprises.

"I awakened suddenly to the discovery that there was doubt as to the real value of some of the property in which I had invested and in which others had invested with me. At my own expense and initiative, I sent an expert to examine critically the assets and to report to me as to their actual values. I became convinced that inaccurate statements had been made through ignorance or inexperience. Immediately, I set before myself the task of seeing to it that no one suffered any financial loss through confidence in myself or even through an introduction which I had given. Now, I am told that I have enough to pay off the last of any indebtedness, so that I hope soon to begin life again, without property, indeed, but also without debt.

Confesses His Shortcomings.

"Of late, serious complications have arisen which I shall try to meet according to the light which is given me. Henceforth, my attorney, Mr. Hinrichs, will speak for me, but at this time my words are mine and mine alone.

"For several years I have been increasingly disturbed lest my little influence upon some students and young ministers was far from my ideal. I have feared lest I was biasing them toward the lecture platform, public life, and prosperity, instead of toward obscure, gentle, tender, Christ-like service. To them I owe this statement: Often I have loved my books more than the poor; I have loved position and office and honor, and sometimes I have thought of my own interest, when every drop of my blood and every ounce of my strength and every thought of my mind belonged to our schools, to the sick, to the friendless, to the poor, and to the boys and girls, with their eager and hungry minds.

"Often I have taken honors when I should have chosen solitude and dwelt apart and listened to the voice of God and tried to be a true prophet of God to you. For several years I have had a growing conviction that a minister has no right to make money, and does his best work without it.

"If, therefore, there is anywhere in this wide land a noble boy who has done me the honor to read my books or sermons, or to listen to my lectures, and who has come to cherish a secular idea of the Christian ministry, let me say to him that I deplore my own influence, that my deepest thought is that there are home missionaries and foreign missionaries and social settlers and neighborhood visitors whose shoe latchets I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose.

Ministry Noblest of Tasks.

"At best, the longest life is short—all too short for the noblest of tasks, that of the Christian ministry. Great is the influence of the law and medicine; wonderful the task of the jurist and the statesman; marvelous the power of the press; great also the opportunity of the merchant and the manufacturer who feed the people and clothe the people. But nothing can be higher than the call to shepherd Christ's poor and weak, and happy the minister who has never secularized his sacred calling and who at the end of his life is able to say: 'Behold, these are the sheep that Thou gavest me, and not one of them is lost.'"

Dr. Hillis announced on Saturday that his Sunday sermon would be on the subject of "The slowness of the universe, its swiftness also, as the ground for hope and optimism." After he had read the foregoing statement to his congregation he said that the subject chosen did not seem to fit the occasion, and that, instead, he would preach on Christ's appeal to sinners and the hope of everlasting life held out to them. He announced the text, "And the common people heard Him gladly," and in his sermon he several times dwelt upon ideas of failure and repentance, in which many in the congregation saw personal application.

"Some day," he said, "we will praise God for the things that break our hearts, knowing that all is for the best. For the man who has stumbled and has lived below his ideals—as I have lived—and as you have lived—there is always a God to turn to.

"A man must always say to himself, as did the publican, 'God have mercy on me, a sinner.' As a man goes toward God he begins to realize the chasm which separate him from divine ideals. Alas for the man whose sins do not make bloody gashes in his soul, who has lost the art of feeling badly, who does not understand the quivering sensibility of his sins. The test of our faith in God is our realization of our sins."

Promise for the Future.

Dr. Hillis then gave what many interpreted to be a promise of the performance of his greatest work for his church. He said that men grew great out of suffering, that "there was no Iliad until Homer became blind"—that "Jesus was made perfect through suffering."

Near the conclusion of his sermon Dr. Hillis, speaking with quiet emphasis, laid down a general rule of life, which his friends believe he has adopted for himself.

"Young man," he said, "play your game. Ask no sympathy. Keep your face to the front. Blame no one else. Play a man's part. Keep your lips still—and smile."

After the service Dr. Hillis was seen in the presence of Mr. Hinrichs, his attorney, and questions concerning reports that have been current recently were put to him. Mr. Hinrichs advised the minister to refrain from answering in several instances, and himself gave the only replies obtainable. Regarding the libel suit for $50,000 brought against Dr. Hillis by his nephew, Percy D. Hillis of Rocky Point, B. C., Mr. Hinrichs said:

"So far only a summons has been served in that suit. I do not know authoritatively that the suit is for libel, and I will not know until the complaint is served. The summons might be for a suit for anything. On the face of it I should say that it looked like a suit for contract. I cannot discuss the suit until I have seen the complaint and know with authority what it's all about."

Lawyer's Telegrams to Nephew.

In this connection, Mr. Hinrichs was told of a report that he had exchanged telegrams with Percy D. Hillis regarding the suit before it was actually filed which made its nature clear and gave him the impression that it would never be brought into court, but he declined to comment on this aspect of the case. One of the telegrams supposed to have been sent by Mr. Hinrichs to Percy D. Hillis on Sept. 8 last reads, in part:

"Just returned to the city. Have read your letters to cousin and uncle, and am certian that you are acting on misinformation. Advise strongly a conference here to safeguard your father's interest and company. Draw $100 for initial expenses. If you cannot come East, wire your father to come on immediately to see that his interests, at least, are safeguarded. Who are your attorneys? Answer, my expense."

To this telegram Percy Hillis is said to have replied, in part:

"I cannot afford to give up my job to come to New York, and would not accept your offer of expense money. My father is in no way concerned in my action for libel against your client."

As Percy Hillis's libel suit is based on the report that Dr. Hillis said that he had incurred financial obligations to protect his nephew, and as Dr. Hillis repeated in his statement yesterday that in making his business ventures he had endeavored "to give certain young men a start in life," and that he had "set about the task of seeing to it that no one suffered any financial loss through an introduction" which he had given, it was accepted by many who heard the pastor that he would not retire from the position he took before the suit was brought.

Creditors May Not Press Him.

Mr. Hinrichs said that while Dr. Hillis was ready and willing to sell his Brooklyn home, this step might not be necessary.

"Among Dr. Hillis's creditors," the lawyer said, "are some very good friends of his, and they may not press him."

Some light was thrown yesterday on one of the business ventures in which Dr. Hillis got into difficulties, but difference of opinion among those affected by the failure of the venture prevented a complete clearing up of the situation. The venture had to do with bonds of the Alberni Timber Company, the interest on which has lapsed, and the question in dispute is, who is obliged to pay this interest and the amount of the bonds when they mature next year?

The bondholders have held two meetings in Wall Street to discuss the situation and, according to report, some of them regard Dr. Hillis as responsible for the bonds, while others are looking to Frank L. Ferguson, who was formerly Dr. Hillis's business representative and who severed his connection with the minister some months ago, after a reported break.

Alberni Timber Company Bonds.

Mr. Ferguson last night gave this explanation of the matter of the bonds:

"The Alberni Timber Company was Dr. Hillis. In promoting it, as in the case of several other companies, he kept his name out of print because of his position in the church.

"In December, 1912, I sold for Dr. Hillis his twenty-five Alberni Timber licenses to the Western Timber Holding Company of Peoria, Ill., under contract, for $180,000 or $185,000—I forget the exact amount. Of this sum, all but $100,000 was to be paid for in the preferred stock of the Western Timber Holding Company, and the balance was to be paid for in timber gold bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually, half of the bonds to mature Jan. 1, 1916, and half to mature Jan. 1, 1917.

"These bonds were used to pay the debts of Dr. Hillis to various parties, or they were used as collateral security for money which Dr. Hillis borrowed, and for which he gave his notes. By a later agreement with Dr. Hillis, the Western Timber Holding Company surrendered back to Dr. Hillis his twenty-five Alberni timber licenses, subject to the outstanding issue of bonds amounting to $100,000. Thus Dr. Hillis obligated himself as the legal owner of the licenses to pay the annual Government license fee of about $150 per license and the interest on the bonds, which, with his full knowledge and consent, had been distributed among his various creditors. He has been unable to pay the fees or the interest on the bonds, and that is the reason why a conference of the bondholders was called, at which Dr. Hillis's attorney, Mr. Hinrichs, presided.

"Mr. Hinrichs made an investigation and called a second conference of bondholders, at which a special committee of four was appointed to consider the whole situation and report at a later conference. This committee so far has reported progress."

Mr. Ferguson Explains.

In answer to a question pertaining to the report from Dr. Hillis's friends that Mr. Ferguson had unjustly charged the minister rent on offices used by Mr. Ferguson, the latter said that the offices had been obtained for the business of Dr. Hillis's companies, and that Dr. Hillis had assisted in selecting their location.

Mr. Ferguson admitted that several "hot letters" had been exchanged between himself and some of those who disagreed with him concerning these and other matters.

Among those who stood up strongest for Dr. Hillis yesterday was General Horatio C. King, clerk of Plymouth Church and Dr. Hillis's legal counsel in several matters. When asked for an opinion on Dr. Hillis's statement in church General King said:

"I think he said too much. I should not have confessed like that. I think a preacher has a right to get rich if he wants to. Why not? Let him make a million, if he can. The only trouble is that when a preacher goes into business he generally puts his foot into it. In his business affairs Dr. Hillis has been the victim of circumstances; that is all. He had investments. The war broke out. Business came unexpectedly to a standstill. He, like many others, has lost money. That is all. Why should it make such a great difference because he is a preacher?"

Another supporter of Dr. Hillis is Elijah R. Kennedy, an insurance man, of 123 William Street. After the service yesterday morning he said that no "disturbance" in the church, only "perturbation," had been caused by "some dirty skunk" who had been writing anonymous letters. He said he and others knew who this man was; but he would mention no names.

FERGUSON GIVES OUT LETTERS.

Sides with Percy D. Hillis in Libel Suit Against Pastor.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 19.—Hints of the proposed filing of the libel suit on which service was obtained Saturday at New York by Percy D. Hillis of Rocky Point, B. C., against his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, were contained in letters sent to Portland some weeks ago by Frank L. Ferguson, who was seeking to have the nephew's side of the controversy brought before the people.

The letters purport to be copies of correspondence between young Hillis and his uncle. The nephew upbraids the uncle for having falsely made repeated allusions to his shouldering the indebtedness of the nephew. Dr. Hillis was quoted in various newspapers as saying he was in financial straits because of this indebtedness.

Suit brought against Dr. Hillis in Portland while he was lecturing at the Gladstone Chautauqua involved an item of $12,000 in two notes, given some years ago to the Brayton & Lawbaugh Company. This was settled out of court, and Dr. Hillis thereupon made the statements complained of by his nephew as public explanation for his difficulties. In his letters to persons here on behalf of Percy D. Hillis, Ferguson stated that the nephew had repeatedly demanded a retraction from Dr. Hillis, but had been unable to obtain it.

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FRANK MOSS FINDS A PLAN TO DECEIVE

Says Machine Republicans Declared He Was Not an Official Candidate.

'SQUARE DEAL,' KOENIG SAID

Tenth District Captain Who Worked for Moss Removed by Leader Samuel.

Frank Moss, active candidate for the Republican nomination for District Attorney, charged last night that supporters of District Attorney Perkins, candidate for re-election, were practicing willful deception to injure the Moss candidacy. In particular Mr. Moss charged that the Republican organization notified voters of the Tenth Assembly District that Mr. Perkins, who has been designated by the Republican Executive Committee, was "the official candidate of the Republican Party."

Mr. Moss contends that there can be be no official candidates of the Republican Party until after the primaries on Sept. 28. Last night he sent to THE TIMES photographic copies of a postal card upon which he bases his charges. Addressed to James Mason, 46 Third Street, the card is dated Aug. 31, 1915, the day after the Executive Committee designated Mr. Perkins. Mr. Moss alleges that similar cards have been sent to all Republican voters in the district. The card reads:

Dear Friend and Fellow Republican:

Please take warning that unauthorized individuals are going about the district soliciting signatures for petitions for candidates who are not the official candidates of the Republican Party.

Please do not sign any petitions unless personally presented by me.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain, sincerely,

WILLIAM C. ROTHMAN, Captain.

Mr. Moss contends that the postal card refers to efforts of his friends. In a statement he issued last night he said that the leader of the district is Dr. Frederick L. Marshall, a dentist, who was appointed several months ago by Governor Whitman Superintendent of Elections. Dr. Marshall was asked last night to explain the postal card.

"I am not leader of the Tenth District," said Dr. Marshall. "I have not been since June 1. But I know something about the card. It was sent out, I presume, by Jacob Samuel, who is the district leader. It did not refer to Mr. Moss or any particular man. I don't think the exact wording makes any difference. It is easy to see what is meant."

Samuel is a clerk in the Tax Department, member of the Executive Committee for the district, and has been Secretary of the Progressive Republican Club of the district, the district headquarters, for several years.

James Mason, who was a district captain, has been removed by Samuel because he worked for Mr. Moss. In this connection Mr. Moss thinks he has again uncovered what he regards as unfair tactics.

"Before Perkins was designated by the Republican Executive Committee," he said last night, "petitions for Frank Moss were signed in all parts of the city, including the Tenth Assembly District, where the work of obtaining signatures was done under the direction of James Mason, a Republican Captain of the Sixth Election District. Mr. Mason had been Captain for fifteen years, and had always worked hard for the success of the Republican candidates. A break between Mr. Mason and Dr. Marshall came a few days after Aug. 31, when the leader requested the Captain to obtain signatures in his election district to Perkins's petition. 'I can't,' responded Mason, 'my district is all signed up for Moss.'" A few days later Mr. Mason received the following letter:

My Dear Jim: Having been informed by your public utterances and newspaper clippings regarding the Moss meeting held in your clubrooms that you are actively engaged in promoting Mr. Moss's candidacy for District Attorney, I must respectfully ask that you tender your resignation as Captain of the Sixth Election District.

Now, I am not in a position to criticise the move you have made, because every man, and especially a thinking man, is thoroughly responsible for his actions, but you can readily see that it would be inconsistent for me to tolerate a movement which is entirely anti-organization.

It is rather regretable to me, inasmuch as you have been one of our old Captains, and have rendered much assistance in the past, but, under the circumstances, there is no alternative. Very sincerely,

JACOB SAMUEL,
Executive Member.

Dr. Marshall said he had heard of the letter removing Mason.

"The organization decided on a course," he said. "Mason refused to follow that course. He had to be removed. That is all there was to it. Mason is a vacillating fellow, anyway. We need constant workers."

"The letter of Mr. Samuel is rather surprising," said Mr. Moss last night, "in view of the fact that, less than two weeks before it was written, Dr. Marshall declared to the manager of the Moss campaign that practically every election Captain in his district was strongly for Moss, and that he himself had urged on Chairman Koenig the designation of Mr. Moss for District Attorney. Dr. Marshall made this statement in the presence of several members of the organization in the clubhouse in Second Avenue.

"Mr. Samuel's letter is also surprising in view of the fact that Chairman Koenig himself assured Mr. Moss that, if the Executive Committee designated any one besides himself, his candidacy would be entirely proper and regular. Mr. Koenig also assured Mr. Moss that he would receive a square deal in the primaries."

RYAN FINDS NO APATHY.

Candidate for City Court Says That Primary Fight Is Important.

Joseph T. Ryan, candidate in the Democratic primaries against Lorenz Zeller for the nomination for City Court Judge, has issued a letter to the press in which he denies that there is any apathy in the primary campaign. His headquarters are in the Hermitage, Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue. He writes:

"I have been named for the office by independent men in the organization, and thousands of men who are not affiliated with the organization in any shape or form. I have been selected by the men in the Democratic organization in the first place because they believe I have the qualities required to properly fulfill the duties of the office; in the second place, which is not without importance both to the conduct of that office and the general welfare of the Democratic Party, because they believe, as I do, that there ought to be considerably more latitude and considerably more attention given to a large section of the party which has honestly supported it in good times and bad times.

"The issue, therefore, is clear-cut in every respect. It is an issue for the people to decide, an issue in which the public press should be primarily interested, an issue which means either larger opportunities for the younger generation in the party or the complete suppression of every worthy ambition."

INDICTS COL. J. T. McGRAW.

Democratic Committeeman Accused in Grafton Bank Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 19.—The Grand Jury at Grafton, W. Va., after a session of nearly five days, late yesterday returned indictments against the Directors of the Grafton Bank, a State institution, which closed its doors nearly a year ago. At the time it was asserted that the bank would liquidate without loss to the depositors. Colonel John T. McGraw, member of the Democratic National Committee from West Virginia, for years the Democratic leader of the State, was President of the institution.

Colonel McGraw was the Wilson leader in the States in the last Presidential campaign. Two indictments were found against him, one for felony, and one for misdemeanor, while fifteen indictments for felony and one for misdemeanor were found against Charles R. Durbin, the cashier, who is Colonel McGraw's brother-in-law. The others indicted are Clyde A. Cole for a felony and Thomas E. Joyce, Taylor E. Cole, and A. S. Warder, Jr., brother-in-law of Colonel McGraw, for misdemeanors.

The assets of the bank were about $1,000,000. Cashier Durbin's liabilities are said to be $640,000 and his assets $201,000. Colonel McGraw for years has been interested in railroad and coal development in West Virginia.

AMNESIA FOLLOWS PARTY.

Woman Said She Had Been to One, But She Couldn't Recall Her Name.

A young woman walking slowly back and forth near the corner of Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, with both hands pressing against her cheeks, was the centre of a curious crowd of persons at 6 o'clock last evening. When Policeman Gallen of the West Forty-seventh Street Station questioned her she stared at him as if bewildered, and started to move away. Then she mumbled:

"Been to party." Not another word could the officer draw from her.

He led her to the station, where Lieutenant Walsh tried unsuccessfully to learn her name. Then Patrolman Kaiser, the linguist of the station, questioned her in German and French, with like results. Matron Taylor could find no mark on any part of the neat and fashionable garb worn by the woman which could give a clue to her identity. She was taken to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital for observation. There was no evidence that she was drugged, and the doctors said she was suffering from amnesia.

This description of the patient was sent to the Second Branch Detective Bureau: Twenty years old, five feet six inches in height, weighing probably 135 pounds; dark hair and eyes; garbed in blue tailored suit, black velvet hat bound with a silver cord, black ties with white buttons and silver buckles.

Fifteenth Moose Are Excited.

Frederick E. Parmly, District Chairman of the Fifteenth District Progressive organization and a member of the County Executive Committee, has issued a circular to his constituents asking that they vote in the primaries for Henry Opdyke for Assembly and Jay Lesser as Alderman. These men are also running in the Democratic, Independence League, and American Parties primaries. Mr. Parmly says Abraham Ellenbogen and William F. Quinn, Republican candidates for the Assembly and Alderman respectively, are also running in the Progressive primaries, but that they wear the political collar of William Barnes.

ROFRANO IN THE CITY, POLICE ARE CERTAIN

Close Friend of His May Be Indicted When Grand Jury Meets on Thursday.

CARNIVALE TO TELL MORE

Porcaro, Under $50,000 Bail for Perjury, May Reveal Details of the Political Murder Plot.

With the police unable to make any progress in their search for Michael Rofrano, the former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner and Second District politician, who disappeared a week ago when he was indicted on a charge of instigating the murder of Michael Gaimari, the District Attorney expects to tighten the web of evidence against him today. Rocco Carnivale, sent to Clinton Prison for twenty years for the murder of Gaimari, celebrated his thirty-eighth birthday yesterday, spending part of the day in the Tombs and part in the office of Assistant District Attorney Brothers with his mother and sweetheart.

From Carnivale the District Attorney expects a full account today of the plot that resulted in the death of Rofrano's political enemy. Neither District Attorney Perkins nor Mr. Brothers made any effort to question Carnivale yesterday. On arriving from Clinton Prison, they said, he was in a highly nervous condition. They thought it best to allow him a day with his relatives before hearing the full confession that he has promised. They know both Carnivale's mother and Pauline Samuels, his sweetheart, had been prompting him to make a clean breast of the whole story.

Another person who, it is expected, will be examined today to strengthen the case against Rofrano is Thomas Porcaro, the Italian oil importer, who is held in $50,000 bail on a perjury charge, growing out of his testimony at the trial of Gaetano Montimagno, who was convicted of the actual slaying of Gaimari. He is now in the Tombs, and it is said that he has promised to tell the District Attorney everything he knows of the case.

The District Attorney will hear his story only as corroborative evidence, it is believed, for it is not thought that, having been charged with perjury after the Montimagno trial, his story would have much weight in a new trial unless supported by other witnesses.

The detectives, it was said at Police Headquarters, continued a diligent search in New York and the suburbs all day yesterday, and were still diligently at it last night. At that time they had progressed about as far as the point they reached a week ago, having again come to the conclusion that Rofrano must be hiding somewhere in or near New York.

Inspector Cray remained at Police Headquarters most of the day receiving reports from his men working on the case. Nothing definite was learned regarding Rofrano's whereabouts, it was said, but the Inspector said he was still of the belief that the fugitive would be arrested within a few days.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney L. P. Stryker, who is familiar with the case, will take part in the examination of Carnivale today. Porcaro is to plead to the perjury indictment against him tomorrow, and it is believed that he will be willing to tell everything he knows about the case before that time.

The Grand Jury will meet again on Thursday. Another indictment in the Rofrano case may be handed down. The person to be indicted, it is understood, is a close friend of Rofrano's.

STEAMBOATMEN'S OUTING.

Worst Coney Island Season in Years, President Bishop Says.

On the steamer Grand Republic the officers and employes of the Iron Steamboat Company went from Pier 1, North River, to Newburg yesterday for their annual outing. President Frederick A. Bishop of the company, who presided at the dinner at Newburg, said the operating season of the line, which closed on Sept. 12, was probably the worst of the thirty-five seasons the company had operated between the Battery and Coney Island.

In that time 65,000,000 passengers had been carried without the loss of a single life in transit, he said. Mentioning the conditions affecting Coney Island this season, he said:

"Reports show that rain fell on ten sundays out of thirteen during June, July, and August; there were eight rainy Saturdays, and it rained on fifty-three days in ninety-two. Only seventeen days are recorded as being clear. Undertow, fog, and rain played havoc with our plans. Of 3,556 trips scheduled between New York and Coney Island only 2,732 were made, 824 being abandoned."

WOMAN GETS CHURCH THIEF

Caretaker Recovers Stolen Contents of Poor Boxes.

Mrs. Mary Carroll is caretaker of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, in St. Paul Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I. She was seated in front of her home, next to the church, yesterday afternoon when she saw a man enter the door of the church. There was nothing out of the ordinary in the man's entering the church, presumably for devotion, but Mrs. Carroll thought, after an hour, that his devotions were suspiciously prolonged.

Mrs. Carroll, who is not a frail woman, arose and entered the church. She saw the man walk rapidly away from the poor boxes near the door. One glance told her that money which had been in the poor boxes an hour and a half before was gone. She started after the man who went toward the altar, where he picked up his hat and turned for the door. He was too late. Because of the location of the aisles Mrs. Carroll gained a strategic position of great importance and forced him against the altar rail. The man turned and threw in her face a handful of silver. Then she grabbed him, and in the tussle suffered a severe cut across the cheek from a larger coin the man held in his hand.

A passerby, attracted by cries from within, stopped in front of the church to see the sturdy caretaker come through the door, dragging by the collar a wilted man whom she deposited calmly on the sidewalk and sat upon. There were several witnesses by this time, and she asked if they would watch her captive a few moments. They agreed, and in fifteen minutes Mrs. Carroll brought Detectives Cochrane, English, and Schley of the Ninth Branch Detective Bureau, who took the man to the Stapleton Police Station, where he said he was Thomas Dorthay and that he had no home. He was locked up on a charge of theft from a church, which is punishable as a felony.

Mrs. Carroll collected the money the man had thrown at her and found there was $2.54. She said she believed that was approximately the amount which had been in the poor boxes.

Urge $27,000,000 Canal Issue.

The State Committee on Canal Referendum has issued a circular signed by R. A. C. Smith as Chairman and other members of a sub-Executive Committee, asking for votes for the $27,000,000 barge canal bond proposal which is to come up on Election Day. The circular says: "If the proposition is lost in November, the Legislature will be in duty bound to impose a direct tax to raise this fund, and every citizen will at once be affected, to the detriment of his purse."

WOMAN FIGHTS RESCUERS.

Overcome by Fright, She Strikes Firemen Who Saved Her Children.

Firemen of Hook and Ladder Company 152, stationed on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, near Myrtle Avenue, had a hard time rescuing Mrs. Filomena Greco and her two small children in a fire at 472 Park Avenue early yesterday morning. The blaze started in the basement of the three-story frame building and spread so rapidly that the families in the first and second floor escaped with difficulty.

Mrs. Greco and her children, living on the top floor, were cut off; the babies were overcome by smoke, and Mrs. Greco, hysterical with fear, fought the rescuing firemen and was carried out only after she had worked considerable damage to Fireman James Carey's uniform. An ambulance surgeon brought her back to herself after she reached the street.

P. J. MARA BURNED ON BOAT.

Queens Politician May Die of Injuries Received in Explosion.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Sept. 19.—P. J. Mara, 60 years old, of Flushing, owner of the motor boat Shinnecock, is in a critical condition at a farmhouse here as the result of an explosion aboard his boat late this afternoon in the harbor. He was burned about the face and body, and Dr. F. S. Childs, who was summoned, said this evening that he might not recover.

Mr. Mara, with four other men from Flushing, were aboard the Shinnecock when the explosion took place. Jack Murray was burned when he tried to extinguish the flames on the boat. The others jumped overboard and were rescued. Mara was one of "Curley Joe" Cassidy's friends when the ex-boss of Queens was in power.

THE BROOKLYN TO FAR EAST

Cruiser Will Replace Saratoga as Flagship of Asiatic Fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The cruiser Brooklyn, which had been lying at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for several years, passed out to sea today, bound for the Far East to replace the Cruiser Saratoga as flagship of Rear Admiral Winterhalter, of the Asiatic fleet. Before starting, the transpacific trip, however, the Brooklyn will go to Newport and probably will act as umpire ship during the war game of the Atlantic Fleet, the exact date of which has not been announced.

The Brooklyn, which is in charge of Commander George C. Day, will go to the Orient by way of the Panama Canal.

"Please Remit" or "Paid"

WHICH do you prefer to get?

The monthly bill of the "charge account," with the evidence of *money spent*—or the monthly statement of the Depositor's Account, with the evidence of *money saved*?

There's a pleasant sense of security in knowing that your bills are *paid*, which may be yours if you open a Depositor's Account at Macy's—and in addition you have the pleasure of watching your savings grow.

Three things help to increase the savings of "D. A." patrons of Macy's. One is the habit of careful buying created by knowing that you buy for CASH. The second is the fact that you pay much less, *because* you are paying CASH. The third is the 4% interest we are allowing on balances to the credit of "D. A." patrons.

These are the reasons why statements from Macy's are always received with smiles.

Ask for our booklet "Dollar Diplo-Macy" to find how you may further profit by opening a "D. A." now.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Depositors' Account Department
PRIVATE BANKERS
Herald Square New York

Authorized by and under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banking of the State of New York.

W. & J. SLOANE
ESTABLISHED 1843

SPECIAL SALE

WILTON & AXMINSTER CARPETS

Discontinued Patterns

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN WILTON CARPETS

9000 yards, at $1.75 per yard

8000 yards, at $1.95 per yard

Regular prices, $3.25 to $3.75 per yard

BIGELOW AXMINSTER CARPETS

7500 yards, at $1.10 per yard

Regular price, $2.25 per yard

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

What's the Idea?

Specialization

WE DO ONE THING AND DO IT WELL

We're building great clothes to measure at $20—our one price and only price. Values that can't be touched anywhere for less than $30 to $45.

Proof is truth. Come and compare—ask for samples—make your special selection from 5,000 new effects.

BE YOUR OWN SALESMAN

Suit or Overcoat $30 to $45 Values To Your Measure

YOUR CHOICE $20 NO OTHER PRICE

All garments designed by "Style-Masters" and tailored by trained specialists—as best evidence, drop in and judge with your own eyes.

SAMPLES? SURE—LOTS OF THEM FREE

SUIT ONLY ONE PRICE $20 O'COAT

YOU CAN'T PAY MORE! ONE PRICE ONLY YOU CAN'T PAY LESS

SANFORD & CO., Tailors

40-41 Park Row, New York City, Opposite City Hall Park

$1.75 Weekly Pays for These 10 Dining Room Pieces

The young couple in the picture have just finished arranging the new 10-piece Adam Dining Room Suite, which they purchased at Cowperthwait & Sons for only $125.

No wonder they look so happy with such pretty things in their home! And they didn't have to touch their savings, as would have been the case if they'd paid for them all at once. Instead, their savings are still intact ready for rainy day service, and they are paying in small amounts of $1.75 weekly, which any young couple could well afford.

We have plenty more of the suites shown in the picture—how would one look in your home? It is an excellent example of Adam design in Mahogany finish, and includes a Buffet, China Closet, Table, Server, Arm Chair and five side chairs, all well made pieces. It is a typical example of Cowperthwait & Sons values which have won a million young couples.

No matter whether you want to furnish a single room or a whole house, we'll gladly have you open a charge account and give you a year and a half to pay in weekly or monthly amounts so small that you'll never miss the money.

There's no red tape to go through. Just come and select the things you want and we'll send them home at once.

Our big Harlem store at **3rd Ave. and 121st Street** is well worth a visit.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
"Oldest Furniture House in America"
3rd Avenue at 121st Street

THE HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Service

The "services and facilities" so freely offered by all banking institutions will sometimes bear close analysis. The term has become a hackneyed trade expression, and is used like a coat of white-wash.

The Harriman National Bank believes it offers distinctive services and exceptional facilities. The bank maintains extended hours of business from 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night; the safe deposit vaults are open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock midnight. This service is without parallel in New York. Another service, too lightly regarded, and distinguished in the Harriman National Bank by unusual efficiency, pertains to the bookkeeping of the accounts of its customers. Again, in good standing with a sound bank, a customer is in good credit with the mercantile community—valuable services as reference.

The success of the services of the Harriman National Bank may be measured in part at least by the bank's gratifying growth from $4,100,000 March 20th, 1911, (date of charter) to $19,400,000 September 2nd, 1915.

The Harriman National Bank is a modern and progressive banking institution, conducted on the same lines as a merchandising business, and just as a merchant is glad to show his wares, whether or not he makes a sale, so the Harriman National Bank invites the public to discuss these matters in detail with its officers.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

To buy fine furniture without first becoming familiar with

Tobey-Made Furniture

is to forego an opportunity which many prominent persons of New York are pleased they did not miss.

The Tobey Furniture Co.
Fifth Ave. at 53rd St.

Picturesque Bits Along the Way — The ALAMO San Antonio, Texas

CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS
Going or Returning
You get the best climate and best service via
Southern Pacific-Sunset Route
Stop-over privilege enables you to visit historic Alamo.
Choice of water or rail routes east of New Orleans.

Three Broadway Offices: 1158 Broadway Cor. 27th St; 366 Broadway Cor. Franklin St.; 39 Broadway Near Wall St.; Phone Franklin 8985

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Complete Outfits for School Girls

Everything for the school girl, of every age, from the De Pinna regulation school dress of navy serge, known the country over, down to her shoes.

Suits for the boarding school, outing suits — the result of study and experience.

A large selection of new models in simply tailored dresses of various suitable materials.

Girls' coats in all the newer shapes being shown abroad—and an appropriate, becoming hat for every suit and every coat.

Graceful First Suits for Girls

The girl from ten to fifteen, who wants a suit neither too old nor too young, is the subject of particular study in the De Pinna establishment.

Girls of this age differ greatly in size, and the appropriate suit for one may be entirely inappropriate for another.

Here are suits for girls of every figure and every age.

A large assortment of new De Pinna models, in mixtures, cheviots, whipcords, corduroys, and broadcloths—smartly tailored, and many with fancy silk linings.

$25 to $48.

Riding Habits, Hats and Shoes

Autumn riding suits for girls and misses, on the latest English lines—correct in material and color.

Both ready-to-wear and custom-made.

Hats, shirts, stocks, boots—everything to complete an outfit.

New De Pinna models for Autumn golfing and outing wear.

Juniors' and Misses' Autumn Suits, Dresses and Coats

Never has the De Pinna assortment of ready-to-wear tailored suits and dresses been so complete and so attractive.

Leaving the fancier costumes, for evening wear, to other hands, the results of De Pinna specializing on the "tailored idea exclusively" are abundantly evident.

The suits include a wide variety of specially selected, exclusive materials, tailored in true De Pinna fashion.

The designs of both suits and dresses are, as always, exclusive to De Pinna, or adaptations of imported models of special merit.

Coats for college and school wear, and for automobiling and outing.

De Pinna Autumn Hats for Misses

Tailored hats in Scotch mixtures and checks—the most attractive assortment this house has ever offered.

Trimmed with puggaree bands of Roman stripes, making a very effective contrast.

Prices, $5 up.

Also an extensive assortment of Misses' felt and velour hats.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

FEAR COLONEL PLANS TO RULE CONVENTION

Aspirants for Republican Presidential Nomination Get Disturbing News from Many Points.

JONES INCREASES WORRY

Washington Senator Reported to Have Predicted a Sweeping Roosevelt Victory in State's Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Friends of candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination are becoming alarmed over information that reaches them from various parts of the country that a definite and apparently concerted movement is on to make Colonel Theodore Roosevelt a factor in the party's National Convention next year. There is nothing thus far to show that the Colonel has entered the list with the object of capturing the nomination.

The understanding is that it is intended to place his name before the convention with a backing of delegates formidable enough to give him a say in the ultimate selection of the standard bearer, but without the intention of nominating Colonel Roosevelt himself.

In spite of this understanding, men here who are actively interested in the candidacies of Republicans with Presidential ambitions are apprehensive that the Colonel will enter the convention with the object of capturing the prize if the opportunity offers. They are of the opinion that in any event his position will be somewhat similar to that he assumed in 1908, when those who opposed the candidacy of William H. Taft for the Republican nomination were confronted by the slogan attributed to the Colonel, "If you don't take Taft you've got to take me."

The worry of the friends of candidates has been increased by trustworthy information that Senator Jones of Washington, Republican, has written a letter in which he indicates that Colonel Roosevelt will enter the Presidential primaries in that Pacific Coast State and that he is bound to win overwhelmingly. According to the advices that have reached Washington the plan of the Roosevelt boomers is to begin their fight in the Republican primaries of Minnesota, Indiana, and New Hampshire, which will be held early.

If they succeed in capturing delegates in all or any of these States it will be realized that Colonel Roosevelt must be consulted by the leaders of the National Convention in making their choice of a candidate for President; that is, if there are a considerable number of candidates for the nomination with no one of them having anything approaching a majority of the total number of delegates.

The plan of the Roosevelt men, it is said, contemplates making stiff fights in the Colonel's behalf in the Republican primaries of Michigan, California, and Washington. They feel pretty hopeful, it is asserted, that in California and Washington the Colonel's chances will be better than those of any other aspirants.

Secretary of Spanish Embassy Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19.—Señor Don Pedro Stanley Heeren, Secretary of the Spanish Embassy is critically ill with heart and kidney trouble at the Newport Hospital. Dr. W. S. Thayer of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, was called in consultation yesterday with Dr. Charles D. Easton. Señora Heeren is constantly by her husband's side. The Spanish Ambassador, Señor Riano, and Mme. Riano and other members of the embassy are also attending upon the sufferer. Two brothers of the secertary arrived in Newport from White Sulphur Springs today.

THREATEN UTAH OFFICIALS.

Joe Hill's Partisans Resent Failure to Pardon I. W. W. Poet.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 19.—Threats, both veiled and open, against the lives of Governor William Spry, the members of his family, and of various state officials have poured into State offices recently, following the propaganda instituted by the Industrial Workers of the World and many Socialists to prevent the execution of Joseph Hillstrom for murder. More than 10,000 of these letters have been received.

The number of guards at the State prison have been doubled, and the residences of Governor Spry, members of the Supreme Court, and other State officials are under heavy guard night and day. Private detectives and peace officers in civilian clothes form bodyguards for the Governor and other State officials. As an added precaution Hillstrom is kept in solitary confinement and visiting hours at the prison have been discontinued.

Yesterday Hillstrom was given a final hearing before the State Board of Pardons, and his application was turned down. He will be shot on Oct. 1. None of the I. W. W. representatives were permitted at the hearing and fourteen guards, armed with rifles, were posted about the building where the hearing was held. Machine guns have been borrowed from the State militia, and operatives are stationed with them at the prison entrance.

Joseph Hillstrom, better known as Joe Hill, the Hobo Poet, was convicted of the murder of a grocer on what his friends declare was flimsy circumstantial evidence. Hillstrom explained a wound found on him when he was arrested shortly after the crime by saying he had received it in a quarrel with a prominent Salt Lake woman whose name he would not reveal for fear of compromising her. Hill's best-known poem effort is "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum," which was the marching song of the church-raiding army of the unemployed in New York in the Winter of 1914.

FOR BIG CATHOLIC BUILDING.

Home for Knights of Columbus and Other Church Activities Planned.

Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, W. Bourke Cockran, John D. Crimmins, Joseph F. Daly, Justice Dowling, Colonel Louis D. Conley, Herman Ridder, Chauncey Olcott, and more than fifty other Catholic laymen have accepted invitations to serve on the Finance Committee of a Knights of Columbus Building, to be erected in this city, and to be such a Catholic headquarters as no city in the world contains.

William P. Myhan is Chairman of the committee having the matter in hand. He said yesterday tha tthe expressions of approval of the plan, and the belief that this Winter is the time to raise the $200,000 to $300,000 needed, have surprised and encouraged all having the matter in charge. Cardinal Farley has given his hearty approval.

No appeal for funds has yet been made, and no selection of site determined. The site most favored is near the Lexington Avenue subway, between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets.

CLERGY CLUB HAS A HOME.

More Than 400 Ministers in Organization to Start Oct. 4.

Protestant ministers of New York on Saturday leased for an Inter-Church Clergy Club, rooms in the Fifth Avenue Building, situated on the very spot that formerly sheltered the politicians "Amen Bench." More than 400 ministers have paid $10 initiation and $10 dues, and have assumed an annual budget of $8,000, that they may have a comfortable place to meet.

The Temporary Chairman is the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, Baptist, and other members include the Rev. Dr. G. W. Douglas and the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates, Episcopal; the Rev. J. Lewis Hartsock, Methodist; the Rev. Charles J. Smith, Lutheran; the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, Congregational; the Rev. Dr. H. E. Cobb, Reformed, and the Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw, Presbyterian. The new club is to be opened on Oct. 4. It will have a library, but no restaurant.

$7,190,992 PAID OUT OF ROBERTS ESTATE

Holdings Valued at $2,818,117 35 Years Ago Now Worth $4,981,021.

NEW TRUSTEE IS NAMED

Merchant's Heirs Who Fought Over Administration of the Late J. F. Patterson Agree on His Successor.

When Marshall O. Roberts, the merchant and noted art patron, died in 1880, he lift a net estate of $2,818,117. At present the estate is worth $4,981,021. During the last thirty-five years, $7,190,992 has been paid out of the estate to the heirs and for other necessary expenses.

These facts are recited in a petition filed in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Susan L. Roberts-Vivian who was Mr. Roberts's wife, and who is now the wife of Colonel Ralph Vivian of the British army. The petition accompanies one filed by her step-daughter, Mary M. Roberts of 4 West Fifty-first Street, and is for the appointment of a trustee of the estate in place of John F. Patterson, deceased.

The applications ask that Henry Thompson a lawyer, be appointed. The petition filed by Mrs. Vivian gives the annual income of the estate as $200,000, of which she receives $70,000, and each of the other two heirs, Mary and Marshall O. Roberts receive $95,000 a year.

Mrs. Vivian was Susan Endicott of Salem, Mass. She was very young when she met Mr. Roberts on a transatlantic steamer in 1875. Mr. Roberts was then 75 years old, and she was his third wife. Mr. Roberts had one son and two daughters, Mary, and Mrs. Caroline Van Wart. Another son was born of the third marriage, who was also named Marshall O. Roberts, the first son having died. Mrs. Van Wart is also dead. In his will, Mr. Roberts left his two houses at 105 and 107 Fifth Avenue, and all their contents, which included his fine collection of paintings, for the use of his wife for life, and stipulated that all of the expense of caring for them should come out of the general estate.

Mrs. Vivian married her present husband on Jan. 7, 1892, and determined to make her home in England. She selected about thirty of the most valuable paintings to carry with her to her new home. Then the rest of the contents of the houses were sold for $57,704. Mr. Patterson invested the money in mortgages on West End Avenue. Mrs. Vivian protested, saying she did not direct such an investment. The mortgages turned out bad, and the property was bid in by the executors with a loss of $11,299. There were other disagreements between her and Mr. Patterson the principal one relating to the sale of the two houses in Fifth Avenue. They were finally sold for $500,000. The differences between Mrs. Roberts and Mr. Patterson grew into legal proceedings, and the controversy was submitted to a referee who sustained Mr. Patterson. It was said at the time that Miss Roberts took the part of Mr. Patterson, and that she quarrelled with Mrs. Vivian over the matter.

The fact that both Mrs. Vivian and Miss Roberts agree on the appointment of Mr. Thompson to succeed Mr. Patterson, indicates that if there had been a quarrel between them, it has been healed.

Killed While Asleep Under Car.

While taking out some cars from the barns at 199 Eleventh Avenue, yesterday morning, employes of the street railroad discovered the lifeless body of an unidentified man lying on the tracks. He had apparently sought sleep under a car, and when the crew took it out was run over and killed. Dr. Johnson, summoned from Bellevue Hospital, declared the man had been dead for three or four hours.

PUPILS NEED MEDICAL CARE.

Bureau Reports 695,600 in Schools Are Neglected.

The inadequacy of the city's present provision for the physical examination of school children is pointed out in a statement just prepared by the Bureau of Welfare of School Children of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Willard D. Straight is Chairman of this bureau, and the statement is prepared by Edward F. Brown, its Superintendent. The statement, in part, follows:

"Figures derived from a study of the Health Department statistics, recently issued, indicate that approximately 695,600 of the 925,000 school children of New York, or 75.2 per cent. of all, are apparently in need of medical attention for one or more of the physical defects common to children. According to the Health Department practice, each school child is entitled to free examination by a school doctor in order that defects may be discovered and then treated by family physicians, or, in the case of poor families who cannot afford a doctor, by the free clinics for school children.

"But owing to the inadequacy of the staff of doctors assigned to this work, only 33 per cent. of the children are given a thorough examination for physical defects each year. In other words, 67 per cent. of the 925,000, or 619,750, remain in school handicapped by defective teeth, vision, hearing, nasal breathing, hypertrophied tonsils, cardiac diseases, defective nutrition, or other physical deformities.

"The benefit of the $814,970 spent by the city for this work thus goes to less than one-third of the children annually. Wholly aside from the inequality to children who are neglected in the examination, there is an economic side of the question which affects the city as a whole. In one year 167,577 children failed of promotion. Based on the semi-annual per capita expenditure of $17.29 for education, it cost the city $2,898,434 to re-educate this group. It is not fair to assume that the failure of these children to advance was due altogether to the physical defects which should have been removed. None the less, the improvement manifested by children who had been relieved of their defects, carries the inevitable conclusion that the number of failures to pass to the next grade would be substantially reduced if all the children could be freed from these physical handicaps."

PILOT DIES ON LADDER.

Van Pelt Halfway Up Ship's Side When Stricken.

James H. Van Pelt, one of the oldest and best-known of the Sandy Hook pilots, lost his life in the storm early yesterday morning while trying to board the Standard Oil Deep Sea Tank 65 outside of Ambrose Light.

Van Pelt was on the pilot boat Sandy Hook, and when the tanker signaled for a pilot he started in a rowboat with Samuel Libby and David Binert, apprentices. When the small craft neared the tanker the waves were running high, and Van Pelt made a leap from the stern of the yawl for the rope ladder on the ship's side. He was halfway up when he gave a groan and fell backward into the sea. He was picked up almost before he went under, but was dead. Death is supposed to have been due to heart disease.

Libby and Binert rowed with the body back to the Sandy Hook, which took it to Brady's dock, at Stapleton, S. I. F. C. Mitchell, Jr., a nephew of the dead man, and also a pilot, had the body taken to an undertaker's. He said his uncle had never complained of heart trouble, but that he was a good swimmer, and would not have drowned in the short time he was in the water.

Van Pelt lived with his family at 265 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. He had been a pilot since 1888.

Shoots at Fleeing Auto Thieves.

Joseph Shuman, proprietor of a café at 149 West 125th Street, heard some one start the motor of his automobile in front of the building yesterday morning. He looked out in time to see two men direct the car down the street and toward Seventh Avenue. Shuman ran after the men, who were unable to take the turn north of Seventh Avenue. The car ran into the rail of the parked space in the middle of the street. Patrolman Kasinsky of the West 123d Street Station fired three shots at the occupants of the motor, but they escaped.

LAWYER SUES 'TOMBS ANGEL'

John S. Wise, Jr., Asks $25,000 for Services in Will Case.

Miss Mary Clementine Smedley has been sued in the Supreme Court by John S. Wise, Jr., for $25,000 for legal services. Miss Smedley is about 50 years old, for a time was known as "The Tombs Angel," and later became conspicuous through her fight for part of the estate left by Hiram H. Lamport, founder of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, who died in Paris in January, 1907. Miss Smedley was his companion or nurse for several years previous to his death. Both were of a religious turn of mind, Miss Smedley having spent much of her time working among the poor.

When Mr. Lamport died he was 86 years old. Eighteen months before his death he made a will, giving to various relatives sums ranging from $300 to $5,000. He gave to Miss Smedley $15,000 and the residue of his estate. A short time before he died he also gave to her securities valued at about $50,000 that were in a safe deposit vault.

Mr. Lamport's relatives contested the will, and Miss Smedley fought in the courts until her money was gone, and then friends rallied to her aid, each contributing frequent sums to keep the fight going. Among those who helped her in this way was the Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur, pastor emeritus of the Calvary Baptist Church.

Mr. Wise was her attorney in the fight, and he won. Miss Smedley gave a dinner in the Waldorf last February to the friends who had helped her, and uttered many praises of Mr. Wise. She said that once, when she was greatly discouraged, she opened her Bible, and the first words that caught her eye were from the Book of John, "A man sent from God whose name was John." So she believed that John S. Wise was the man who would fight and win for her.

But, according to Mr. Wise, Miss Smedley paid him but little that was more substantial than praise. He has in his possession $18,000 in cash belonging to Miss Smedley, as well as some securities. He thinks his service are worth $25,000, and will ask the court to direct Miss Smedley to pay this amount, or to fix some other amount that she must pay. The value of the property that came to Miss Smedley from Mr. Lamport's estate, has been variously estimated from $50,000 to $500,000. All that Miss Smedley would say about it was that she had enough to live easily for the rest of her life.

Efforts to serve papers on her in the suit of Mr. Wise were unsuccessful. She lives with her sister, Matilda, at the Great Northern Hotel, but the process servers could not reach her. Word always came to them from her room that she was out of town, and that her return was uncertain. Justice Finch of the Supreme Court signed an order permitting her to be served by publication.

A long-felt need

The Equitable Building fills a long-felt need of the downtown business section for a building which should be both commensurate with the size and importance of the community it serves, and plumb in the centre of Downtown business activities.

The best evidence of this is the Equitable rent roll, which is probably the most representative list of New York business names ever gathered under one roof—*and if yours isn't included, it ought to be.*

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

CENTEMERI—Nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-five years of constant improvement.

Centemeri Gloves

For Women

We offer the best glove that can be made at the price—not cheap, but very good,—at

$1.50

"Isere," One of Our Newest
(Pronounced E-zair)

This is a genuine kid glove, not lambskin. Made in all the best colors—the new Battleship and Dreadnaught Grey, Midnight Blue, Tête Negre, Sand—also White and Black.

Special Values at the Bargain Counter, on the Second Floor.

296 Fifth Ave. One Door Below 31st Street

The General Says:

I believe in *men*. Organization is as important as money or mills to an industry. Know-why and know-how are essential to any success. Every one of us has to acknowledge that the same sort of military *preparedness* that fits a nation for its defense is the most effective principle in making an industry of any kind *serviceable* and *profitable* both to manufacturer and consumer.

This great roofing organization is trained like an army

Three enormous mills—officered and manned by the best-trained force ever enlisted in an industrial army—three huge factories that are run like *clockwork*—

Military *exactness* in the securing and selection of *raw material*, and in every step from then on until the *finished product* is distributed and sold—

Constant *readiness*—being prepared every minute for the work to be done the next—

Right *there* you have your finger on the great, essential reasons for the *unfailing satisfaction* every user finds in

Certain-teed Products

Certain-teed Roofing simply has no superior. It is the best roofing that can be made by anybody anywhere, and we are justified in saying that it is the *best made in the world.* We guarantee the *one-ply for five years, two-ply for ten years, and three-ply for fifteen years.*

And that guarantee means the *minimum life* of *Certain-teed* Roofing. It will *outlive* its guarantee, you may believe.

We also make Standard Quality and Competition Quality at lower prices. If you want a cheaper roofing, that cannot bear the *Certain-teed* Guarantee, you can get it of us—and get a better value, too.

A manufacturer's guarantee is worth just as much as that manufacturer's standing and history indicate. The General Roofing Company is the largest institution of its kind in the world. It has a bigger and better equipment than any other concern in the business. When it began business, roofing cost two or three times as much as it does today—and wasn't of as high quality. In other words the General has raised quality and lowered prices—and today out of every five rolls of roofing sold one of them bears the *Certain-teed* label, and the General's sales represent 30% of the *total volume* of all makes of asphalt roofings and building papers.

So we look back at the past with satisfaction and we look ahead to the future with confidence. And we want every dealer in and user of our products to share that satisfaction and confidence, because we know we have the plants, the men and the goods to justify every bit of it.

Your dealer will show you the *Certain-teed* Label. It means just as much to him as it does to you.

At each of our enormous mills we make the following complete lines:

Roll Roofings
Slate Surfaced Roll Roofings
Slate Surfaced Shingles
Wall Boards
Asphalt Felts
Tarred Felts
Blue Plaster Boards
Roof Coatings
Insulating Papers
Deadening Felts
Carpet Linings
Stringed Felts
Dry Saturated Felts
Rosin Sized Sheathings
Plastic Roofing Cements
Coal Tar
Pitch
Shingle Stains
Outdoor Paints

General Roofing Manufacturing Company
World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers
New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Atlanta, Houston, London, Hamburg, Sydney

The Sign of a Reliable Dealer and the World's Best Gasoline

Conscientious dealers sell SOCONY because they know the difference between the various liquids sold under the general name, "gasoline," and a straight-distilled, homogeneous product—SOCONY Gasoline!

They know that "blended" gasoline is a poor "buy" for their customers *at any price!*

They know that the lighter fraction goes off first, leaving a heavy residue which necessitates carburetor re-adjustments and is one cause of cylinder carbon!

And because they know these things and because they want to hold their trade permanently, conscientious dealers display the SOCONY sign and sell you—

SOCONY
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
MOTOR GASOLINE

CAUTION

The Red, White and Blue SOCONY sign is displayed by all dealers authorized to sell SOCONY Motor Gasoline. Beware of misrepresentation. If it isn't SOCONY it isn't the Standard Oil Company of New York's Gasoline. Look for the weekly Bulletins containing list of SOCONY dealers.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Principal Offices
New York Buffalo Albany Boston

PHILLIES BREAK EVEN—BOSTON AND GIANTS WIN—NEW ATHLETIC RULE—YACHTS—TENNIS

ALEXANDER LANDS ANOTHER VICTORY

Phillies Great Pitcher Has Won 29 Games—Even Break with St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—Grover Cleveland Alexander, the Phillies' one big hope in the exciting pennant race, won his twenty-ninth victory of the season today when the Phils downed the Cardinals in the first game of a double header by a score of 6 to 2. Then the Cards reversed the decision, and, with Red Ames pitching great ball, the visitors were defeated, 1 to 0, in ten innings, Ames allowing the Quaker sluggers but one hit.

In the first game St. Louis got only four hits off Alexander. Of these, one in the fourth and two in the eighth, combined with infield errors, gave the Cardinals their two runs. The Phils reached Lefty Robinson for three doubles, which figured in the run getting. Bancroft, Cravath, and Whitted made the triples. Alexander was always master of the situation with runners on the bases, and never was he in danger.

Ames pitched one of the best games of his long career in the second engagement. His performance was almost perfect. The lone hit off him was made by Whitted, a pop single to centre field in the eighth inning. Only thirty-one batsmen faced him, three reaching first base. Not one runner got as far as second.

George Chalmers lost the game for the Phils in the tenth inning, with one out. Huggins singled, and went around to third when Chalmers uncorked a wild pitch. Bob Bescher then sent a single to right, and Huggins romped home with the victory. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	5	1	1	0	2	Hug's, 2b.	3	1	2	3	2
Banc'ft, ss.	4	1	2	2	7	Besc'r, lf.	4	0	1	5	0
Paak't, cf.	3	1	0	1	2	Betz'l, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
Crav'h, rf.	3	1	2	1	0	Long, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Lude's, 1b.	3	1	0	13	2	Gonz's, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
Whit'd, lf.	4	0	2	4	0	Hyatt, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Nieh't, 2b.	3	0	0	3	1	Snyder, c.	3	0	0	7	2
Burns, c.	4	0	1	1	1	Ho'by, ss.	3	1	1	4	5
Alexa'r, p.	4	1	0	3	2	Robin'n, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Totals.	33	6	8	27	15	Totals.	32	2	4	27	11

Errors—Stock, Bancroft, Niehoff, Hyatt.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Bancroft, Cravath, Whitted, Hornsby. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 1; off Robinson, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Robinson, Luderus. Struck out—By Alexander, 1; by Robinson, 2. Passed ball—Burns. Time of game—One hour and twenty-nine minues. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Rigler.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b.	3	0	1	2	1	Stock, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
B'sch'r, lf.	5	0	2	2	0	B'cr'ft, ss.	4	0	1	0	1
Betzel, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	Pask't, cf.	3	0	0	4	1
Long, cf.	3	0	1	3	0	C'v'th, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Gonz's, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1	Lud's, 1b.	3	0	1	12	0
Hyatt, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	W'ted, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
*Dolan, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Nieh'f, 2b.	3	0	0	3	4
Snyder, c.	3	0	1	6	3	Burns, c.	2	0	0	4	0
H'by, ss.	4	0	0	4	2	Chal'rs, p.	3	0	0	1	4
Ames, p.	1	0	0	0	1						
Total.	34	1	7	30	15	Total.	29	0	1	27	12

†Ran for Hyatt in the ninth inning.
*One out when winning run scored.

St. Louis.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Bescher. Three-base hit—Gonzales. Earned run—St. Louis 1. Double play—Paskert and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 9. Bases on balls—Off Chalmers, 4; off Ames, 2. Struck out—By Chalmers, 2; by Ames, 7. Wild pitches—Chalmers, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

GIANTS HIT HUMPHRIES.

Tailenders Defeat Cubs in Batting Game by Score of 7 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19. — The Giants helped Humphries pad his long losing streak today by handing the Cubs a 7 to 1 trimming. The game shunted the Cubs down to seventh place, a mere two and one-half games ahead of the tail-end Broadway contingent.

Heavy hitting settled Humphries's hash yesterday, just as it has dragged him down in defeat in every slab start he has made since Aug. 17. In his seven losers, Humphries's opponents have belted his delivery in fierce fashion, totaling forty-six runs, though a small percentage of them tallies was put over at the expense of rescuers.

Humphries was a rattling good heaver for seven rounds yesterday, surrendering five hits and one run. Dave Robertson assembling three of these drives in one inning, the seventh which knotted the count at one all. Ralph Stroud, who was duelling with Humphries, also gave a brilliant exhibition, but was derricked in favor of a pinch hitter in the eighth, leaving the mound with the record of four hits against his curving. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	5	1	1	2	0	Good, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Fi'ts'n, rf.	4	1	1	4	0	O'Reily, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	1	3	Fleh'y, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
M'rkle, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0	Sch'tz, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
F'cher, ss.	4	0	1	1	3	Sch'te, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Becker, cf.	4	2	1	3	0	Phel'n, 2b.					
Grant, 2b.	4	2	3	2	3	Mill'd, 2b.	4	0	2	4	6
Schang, c.	3	0	1	2	1	Saier, 1b.	4	0	0	11	1
Stroud, p.	2	0	0	0	2	W'ms, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Meyers, c.	0	0	0	0	0	McCarthy,					
†Bab'gton.	0	0	0	0	0	Hen'sn, ss.	2	0	0	3	4
Benton, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Archer, c.	3	1	0	1	4
						H'ph's, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total.	35	7	12	27	13	Total.	32	1	4	27	18

*Batted for Stroud in the eighth inning.
†Ran for Meyers in the eighth inning.
Errors—Doyle, Becker, Millard, Archer.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	—7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Phelan, Good, Burns. Home run—Robertson. Stolen bases—Saier, Becker. Earned runs—New York, 6. Sacrifice hit—Schang. Double plays—McCarthy, Archer, Saier, McCarthy, Phelan, and Good; McCarthy, Phelan, and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Humphreys, 1. Hits—Off Stroud, 4 in 7 innings; off Benton, none in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Stroud, (McCarthy.) Struck out—By Humphries, 1; by Stroud, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Braves Take First from Reds.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Boston won the first game of the series from Cincinnati today, 3 to 2. It was a pitchers' battle, Rudolph and Schneider both working well, the former, however, having a shade the better of it. In the fifth inning Rudolph hit Clarke, who later scored on Maranville's error and Schneider's single. A base on balls and two singles in the sixth netted Boston two runs. Mollwitz made a home run in the eighth, tying the score. Gowdy singled in the ninth and Fitzpatrick ran for him. An put and Moran's double scored the winning run. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	Kil'f'r, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Evers, 2b.	4	0	0	3	1	Groh,	3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Co'pn, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	Herzog,	ss.	4	0	1	1	4
Magee, 1b.	4	0	0	18	0	Grif'th,	rf.	4	0	0	3	0
Smith, 3b.	2	1	1	1	4	Rod's,	2b.	3	0	0	1	3
Con'ly, lf.	3	1	1	4	0	Leach,	lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Ma'v'e, ss.	4	0	1	4	7	Clarke,	c.	3	1	0	4	1
Gowdy, c.	3	0	1	0	1	Moll'z,	1b.	3	1	1	12	0
Whaling, c.	0	0	0	0	0	Schn'r,	p.	3	0	2	0	1
Rud'ph, p.	4	0	0	0	1	*Willis's		1	0	0	0	0
†Fitzp'k,	0	1	0	0	0							
Totals.	32	3	6	27	14	Totals.	33	2	5	27	10

*Batted for Rodgers in the ninth inning.
†Ran for Gowdy in the ninth inning.
Errors—Maranville, Rudolph, Rodgers.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Schneider, Moran. Three-base hit—Leach. Home run—Mollwitz. Stolen base—Moran. Earned runs—Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Sacrifice hits—Moran, Evers. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Rudolph, Clarke. Struck out—By Schneider, 4. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No Games Scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 7; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 2.
St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
(Ten innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 4; Kansas City, 0.
Newark, 6; Kansas City, 4.
Chicago, 3; Buffalo, 0.
Chicago, 5; Buffalo, 1.
Baltimore, 12; St. Louis, 9.
(Twelve innings.)
Baltimore, 0; St. Louis, 0.
(Called third; darkness.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	92	45	.672	17
Detroit	91	50	.646	13
Chicago	82	58	.586	14
Washington	76	61	.555	17
New York	61	75	.448	18
St. Louis	58	80	.421	16
Cleveland	53	86	.381	15
Philadelphia	39	97	.287	18

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	79	59	.572	16
Brooklyn	75	64	.539	15
Boston	75	64	.539	15
St. Louis	69	75	.479	10
Cincinnati	66	73	.475	15
Pittsburgh	68	76	.472	10
Chicago	64	72	.471	18
New York	63	76	.453	15

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	78	60	.565
Chicago	76	63	.547
St. Louis	76	65	.539
Newark	73	64	.533
Kansas City	71	67	.514
Buffalo	70	71	.497
Brooklyn	68	74	.479
Baltimore	45	92	.328

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Takes Both Games of Double-Header from St. Louis.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19.—Newark won the two final games of the series from Kansas City today. The first, 4 to 0, and the second, 6 to 4. The first game was a victory for Kaiserling, who allowed the locals but two hits, and gave no bases on balls. Henning struck out five men and allowed only five hits, but four of them were for extra bases.

The second game was a hard hitting contest. The locals made the more hits, but the visitors' blows were bunched. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4	5	0
Kansas City.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	2	3

Batteries—Kaiserling and Huhn; Henning and Easterly.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—6	10	2
Kansas City.	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4	12	1

Batteries—Moran, Moseley, and Huhn; Packard, Adams, and Brown.

Chifeds Make First Triple Play.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Chicago's timely batting won two games from Buffalo here today, the first 3 to 1 and the second 3 to 0. Good support behind Brown won the first game. McConnell's pitching was the feature of the second, the visitors making but four hits off him. Schulz was in good form in the second game, but weakened in the sixth inning, and Chicago's four hits and a sacrifice brought in the three runs which decided the game. The Chicago team made the first triple play of the season in the first game, when a fly to the first baseman and a snappy throw to second caught runners off first and second bases. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	9	0
Chicago	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3	8	1

Batteries—Anderson, Schulz, and Blair, Allen; Brown and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3	8	0

Batteries—Schulz and Allen; McConnell and Wilson.

Twelve-Inning Game at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—A series of singles mingled with St. Louis's errors gave Baltimore the first game of a double-header with the St. Louis here today. Score, 12 to 9. The visitors won in the twelfth inning, after almost three and a half hours' play. The second game was called on account of darkness during the third inning, neither side having scored. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	0	3	0	1	2	0	2	0	3	—12
St. Louis	0	0	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	—9

Batteries—Johnson, Young, Conley, Leclair, Owens, and Russell; Davenport, Crandall, Plank, and Chapman.

Dodgers Win Exhibition Game.

Special to The New York Times.

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 19.—In an exhibition game here today the Brooklyn National League team defeated the Kokomo Red Sox by a score of 3 to 1. Despite the small score made by the leaguers they put up a good game, but apparently did not make much effort to get around the diamond after getting the three runs. Wetzel and Hart both pitched a good game for Kokomo and received good support except in the third inning. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	5	0
Kokomo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	2

Batteries—Mail, Dell, and Miller; Wetzel, Hart, and Kelly.

Nixon Starred at Detroit.

DETROIT, Sept. 19.—Centre Fielder Nixon's batting was the principal factor in the defeat of the S. & S. team, a local semi-professional aggregation, by the Brooklyn Nationals here this afternoon. Nixon tied the score with a home run in the sixth inning and his single in the tenth drove in the winning tally. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2	10	2
S. & S.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	1

Batteries — Appleton, Rucker, Coombs, Smith, Pfeffer, and M. Wheat; Hartner and Moss.

Yankees Perform at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 19.—The New York Americans beat Stamford, 6 to 4, here today. The Yankees used Brady, a recruit pitcher. Barron, a New England League pitcher, under contract to go with the Boston Red Sox, struck out six Yankee batsmen in five innings. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Yankees	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	—6	10	0
Stamford	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—4	9	1

Batteries—Brady and Kreuger; G. Smith, Barron, and Butler.

American Association.

At Columbus—Columbus, 7; Kansas City, 4.
At Louisville—Milwaukee, 2; Louisville, 1. Milwaukee, 1; Louisville, 1.
At Minneapolis—Cleveland, 4; Minneapolis, 1. Minneapolis, 6; Cleveland, 3.
At Indianapolis—St. Paul, 3; Indianapolis, 2. St. Paul, 5; Indianapolis, 3.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Mobile, 7; Nashville, 4.
At Memphis—Birmingham, 13; Memphis, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE CHALLENGES 'O. B.'

New Organization Proposes That It Be Allowed to Play in World's Series.

In a challenge sent yesterday to organized baseball for a world's series James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League, waives financial interests, and offers to turn the Federal League's entire share of the receipts, win or lose, over to a charity designated by a tentative committee composed of President Woodrow Wilson and Mayors William Hale Thompson of Chicago and John Purroy Mitchel of New York. Letters inviting them to serve in the event of acceptance by the National Commission of the independent's challenge were sent last week.

Contending that the best interests of baseball can be preserved only through competition such as a three-cornered series embracing all the major leagues would provide, Mr. Gilmore directed the challenge to the National Commission, leaving all details to that body. Following is a copy of the challenge:

To "Garry" Herrmann, the Hon. John K. Tener, and B. B. Johnson, members of National Commission:

Gentlemen: On behalf of the Federal League I hereby challenge the winner of the series between the National and American Leagues of 1915 for a series of as many games as you may suggest, for the baseball championship of the world. The Federal League's share of the receipts, win or lose, to be turned over to any charitable organization selected by a committee composed of the Hon. Woodrow Wilson, the Hon. William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, and the Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York.

In my unanswered challenge of 1914 to you I fully elaborated on why the world's championship in baseball could not properly be decided without the Federal League being represented. Therefore no necessity of again outlining our reasons.

I am sure that the American public want an undisputed champion of the great national game and not an alleged world's championship team.

Awaiting the courtesy of a reply, I remain yours truly,

JAMES A. GILMORE, President.

Transportation and all other expenses incurred by the Federal League pennant winners in participating in such a series as Mr. Gilmore suggests would be borne by the independent league, he explained. He insists that any one of five teams now in the thick of the Federal League pennant fight is capable of defeating any team or teams in organized baseball.

"In every other branch of sport competition is encouraged," commented the Federal League President, "and every effort is made to have honorably installed in each division a champion meriting the title.

"In organized baseball the chief aim has been to stifle competition and check the natural growth of the game to a point where it can be controlled by a few.

"American and National League teams cannot be literally considered as rivals in the national game. They do not compete for public support in any city where there are two teams in organized baseball and are therefore only business partners in one company. Unless the Federal League is given a chance to enter such a series there can be no bona fide world's title decided by games between members of the same baseball firm."

President Gilmore stated last night that he would be greatly surprised if the two major leagues did not recognize the Federal League challenge. He also stated that if they ignored it, the Federal League would claim the championship. Last year, when the Federal League challenged, the officials of organized baseball pointed out that the Feds were looking for the loser's end of the receipts. President Gilmore says that his organization repudiates any motive of this kind by offering to give the money to charity and by offering to defray their own expenses.

In answer to the argument that the rules of the National Commission prohibit clubs from playing with teams outside of organized ball, President Gilmore cited a number of cases where major league clubs had played factory teams and teams which were in no way connected with any league of organized baseball.

CHIFEDS WANT SERIES.

Chicago Fans Ask for Contests With Cubs and White Sox.

The Whale Fans Club of Chicago, an organization formed to boost Joe Tinker's Chicago Feds, have sent letters broadcast in Chicago, advocating a three-cornered series for the championship of Chicago, between the Cubs, White Sox, and Chicago Feds.

With each letter is sent a petition which is to be filled out with twenty-five names. The campaign for the series is being conducted by H. P. Runkel, President of the Whale Fans Club. The petition is addressed to Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago, who is asked to use his best efforts to bring about the series.

Organized baseball men say that such a series is out of the question, as the rules of the National Commission prohibit clubs playing outlaw teams.

Bayonne Honors Jack Dunn.

Friends of Manager Jack Dunn of the Richmond International Club celebrated "Jack Dunn Day" in Bayonne, N. J., yesterday. Dunn played his first baseball games while a member of the old West Side and Centreville Athletic Clubs of Bayonne and later became a member of the New York Giants. Dunn and his Richmond players were escorted from the railroad station to the ball park by a number of clubs, headed by a brass band, and the Richmond Club played a game with the Babcock & Wilcox team, winners of this year's championship in the New Jersey Manufacturers' League. Richmond won by a score of 11 to 3. Mayor Pierre P. Garven, on behalf of Dunn's friends, presented him with a silver loving cup. After the game there was a banquet in Dunn's honor.

Hackensack Golfers Busy.

In the second round for the club championship of the Hackensack Golf Club yesterday E. Palmer boat H. F. Harrison 6 up and 4 to go. C. C. Vanbuskirk beat G. H. Eypper 6 and 5. G. A. Paul beat J. H. Abeel 6 and 4. C. H. Zabriske beat J. M. Holberton 1 up.

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PONTIAC LEADS FLEET.

Bowes Yacht Wins Handicap Class Regatta at New Rochelle.

Pontiac, W. H. Bowes's yacht, of the first division of the handicap yacht racing class, won the officers' trophy in the annual regatta of the class sailed off New Rochelle yesterday. This trophy was offered for the yacht of any of the several divisions making the fastest corrected time over the course, and for the purpose of equalizing the opportunities for all the fleet differential allowances from one class to another were calculated. Incidentally, Pontiac was the first yacht to finish, and she therefore beat on actual time the two fast Class P yachts, Amoret and Anita, which are also enrolled in the handicap class, although entitled to time allowances from both of them. Alerion, the twenty-year-old model of the famous Americas Cup yacht Defender, won the Handicapper's Trophy offered for yachts that had sailed in at least three races during the season, and had not won a first prize. Her competitors for this trophy were Clare and Kenmuir, her class companions in the second division.

There were twenty yachts at the starting line, six of the first division, seven of the second division, divided for this race into two groups, one of four lightweather boats and one of three heavyweather craft; three of the third division, and four of the fourth. The course for all was from the starting line at the gas buoy at the entrance to Echo Bay to the racing buoy off Parsonage Point; thence to the racing buoy on the westerly side of Hempstead Harbor, and thence home. The wind was east at the start, and this made windward work on the first leg, a run on the second, and a broad reach on the third. The strong wind of the early morning had worked up a heavy sea, so that it was by no means easy going on the windward leg. During the afternoon the wind lightened considerably and shifted toward the south, so that at the finish the sea had quieted down. The big yachts of the first division made one of the prettiest starts of the season. They were all close on the line, on the starboard tack, with Anita in windward berth, her bowsprit covering the mark as the signal was set. Oku and Amoret were close astern, and all were over the line within five seconds. Anita did not hold her advantage, however. She lost it in a shift of wind on the second leg, and was the last of the division to finish. Carolina was third of the division to finish, and was second on corrected time, but got into a mix-up with Senora on the windward leg and thereby lost second prize. While on the port tack she crossed the bow of Senora which was on the starboard tack, and could not quite clear, for in the jump of the sea Senora's bowsprit crashed down on Carolina's boom and was snapped off. Senora then withdrew. Carolina was disqualified, and the second prize for the first division fell to Oku. The first prize went to Pontiac along with the Officers' Trophy.

Winners in the other divisions were: Second division, A, Mediator; second place, Red Wing; second division, B, Alerion; third division, Peg; fourth division, Whitecap; second place, Miss Modesty.

KATOURA RETAINS CUP.

Robert E. Tod's Schooner Defeats Atlantic II. Over 264-Mile Course.

By a margin of 32 minutes 56 seconds, Commodore Robert E. Tod's schooner yacht Katoura is the winner of the 264-mile race from Ambrose Lightship to Brenton Reef Lightship and return. Her rival, the Atlantic II., the challenger for both this and the Cape May Cup, gave a closer race than for the last-named trophy, for the Katoura won that contest by 4 hours 16 minutes 10 seconds, but the wind was stronger and steadier in the last race.

The Katoura crossed the finish line off Ambrose Lightship yesterday afternoon at 2:45:37 and the Atlantic II. at 3:19:40, making the elapsed time of the Katoura 37 hours 44 minutes 55 seconds, and that of the Atlantic II. 28 hours 17 minutes 51 seconds. The Katoura was the defender of both cups, so she still holds them subject to another challenge after thirty days have elapsed. After that she must accept a challenge and be prepared to sail a race over the same course within fifteen days of the receipt of the challenge. The same conditions apply to the Cape May Cup.

The Katoura and Atlantic II. had strong easterly winds for the return trip from Brenton Reef Lightship—a fair wind with a following sea.

Previous races for Brenton Reef cup resulted as follows: 1872, Rambler; 1876, Idler; 1875, Genesta; 1893, Navahoe; 1904, Atlantic; 1911, Karina; 1914, Katoura (by forfeit).

SWEDISH CHAMPION LOSES.

Friede Captures Two Races for Manhattan Canoe Trophy.

Hilding Froling, champion of Sweden, went down in defeat before Leo Friede, the international canoe sailing champion. Froling, who represented the Gotenborg Canoe Club of Sweden, challenged Friede for the Manhattan Challenge Cup. A strong ebb tide was flowing, and the wind was from the southeast when the two canoes set out over the four-mile course, which had to be circled twice. Froling's canoe proved no match for the American on his beats to the windward, and when Friede finished the race he still had a mile and a half to cover.

William B. Harrison of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club challenged Friede upon landing. Friede defeated him also, but not quite so handily as he did Froling.

FISHER MEDAL FOR ROONEY.

Ravenswood's Crack Sculler Stars in Club Regatta.

After being missing for fifteen years, during which time it practically made a circuit of the globe, the Fisher medal was again placed in competition yesterday by the Ravenswood Boat Club and became the property for a year of Tom Rooney, the Long Island club's crack sculler. The annual regatta of the Ravenswood Club was held in North Beach Bay, and of the seven events on the program the senior handicap single sculls race for the Fisher medal was the feature. The trophy was last won by a Ravenswood member exactly fifteen years ago. Unwittingly he carried it with him on his journeys throughout the world, and it was only a week ago that he discovered it and returned it to the club.

Rooney figured in two other victories. Teamed with R. J. Allen, Jr., he captured the senior double gig race, winning by half a length over George Korwan and G. Hampton in 3:09 4-5. The Fisher medal winner stroked the crew which scored in the senior four gig exhibition. The other members of the crew were F. Eichenbrenner, No. 3; R. J. Allen, Jr., No. 2; R. J. Allen, Sr., bow, and A. Fuchs, coxswain. The time for this event was 3:34.

The junior double gig contest went to H. Rodcker and R. Smith, with H. Rappuhn and C. Bonick second, in 4:08 1-5. Rappuhn scored in the junior single gig race, with A. Olding second and J. E. Allen third, in 4:42 2-5. The final event on the program was for junior four gigs, and went to the crew composed of G. McNally, stroke; J. Casidy, No. 3; J. E. Allen, No. 2; R. Smith, bow, and A. Fuchs, coxswain.

Floating Raft Costs Crew Victory.

A floating raft in Gravesend Bay yesterday was responsible for the defeat of C. W. Ruprecht, Jr., and R. Van Borst, in the senior double gig race, which was one of the events postponed from the Nautilus Boat Club's regatta on Saturday. With victory well in hand, and only a few lengths to row, Ruprecht and Van Borst ceased rowing when they came almost abreast of the raft, which they mistook for the finish mark. The oarsmen became aware of their mistake too late to get home first, losing the decision by about two yards to F. Gaab and H. Schmitt. Third place was annexed by W. Coombs and D. Smith. Crew No. 1 triumphed in the senior four-oared gig race, Ruprecht, Baker, Jones, Chobet, and Mahood, coxswain, ware boated in the winning gig. The second crew was made up of Gaab, Kavanagh, Gaetjens, Murtagh, and Roolman, coxswain. In the third boat were Coombs, Danielson, Welrich, Schmitt, and Bishop, coxswain.

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PENN AND CORNELL ON THE GRIDIRON

What Is Needed to Correct Last Year's Faults at Both Institutions.

Twenty-two years of uninterrupted competition between the two institutions on the gridiron has led the student of football to bracket Cornell and Pennsylvania when considering the season's prospects of the leading Eastern elevens. For many years Pennsylvania has considered a final victory over the Ithacans either as a triumph well fitted to cap a successful season or as balm for the wounds inflicted by earlier disasters. Likewise, when Dr. A. H. Sharpe, the old Yale star, went to Cornell, he set his heart upon just one thing, a victory over the Red and Blue.

It was because of the firm faith that it was possible to defeat Pennsylvania, the belief that everything, for the time at least, must be subordinated to that one accomplishment, and the conviction that Cornell's rehabilitation in football would never come about without this particular beginning, that Sharpe and his aids, Dan Reed and Ray Van Orman, stood up bravely under the fire of some rather savage criticism and worked out their problem. True, Cornell once before had defeated the Quakers, but up to the last two years there had never been the feeling that the two teams, even when early season triumphs should have made the Ithacans logical favorites, were meeting on anything like even terms.

As matters stand today, however, it is possible to measure the two elevens on the eve of the annual Thanksgiving Day battle, just as one would measure any other two, without finding it necessary to make allowances for "high signs" and other elements that should be extraneous. This, then, is to date, the achievement of the Cornell coaching system. Henceforth the Ithacans will be able to devote more time to preparing for at least two other important games on the schedule. Last year the team was brought along very nicely for the game with Michigan, and probably was at the top of its stride in that encounter, yet with enough sound football left to take the Quakers into camp once more. This year, the Cornell system being so thoroughly established, it should be possible to head he team for the Harvard game with some confidence in its ability to swing into shape again for the closing battle of the season with the Philadelphians. Gratifying as last year's victory on Franklin Field was to all Cornellians, the bulk of the graduates and undergraduates felt, however, that Pennsylvania was far from being the Pennsylvania of old, and the real rejoicing, after pads and cleats were put away for the year, was founded on the decisive drubbing administered to Michigan.

To the outsider these appear to be the two remaining flaws in Cornell's football, and it

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OUR EXPORTS AND THE LOAN.

Our pro-German friends have made such a vociferous protest against our trade in munitions of war that many persons have no doubt been led to believe that the great bulk of our exports now consists of guns and shells. The detailed statement of the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, compared with the exports of the previous fiscal year, published in THE ANNALIST this morning, will serve to destroy this totally erroneous impression. The demonstration is important, because of its direct bearing upon the negotiations now in progress for the establishment of a large credit here to be drawn upon by our customers abroad in payment for what they buy from us.

In the fiscal year ended June 30 last we exported firearms to the value of $9,474,947, against $3,442,297 for the preceding year. Our exports of explosives amounted to $41,476,188, as against $6,272,197 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. Our exports of copper, so largely used in the manufacture of ammunition, on the other hand, fell from $149,479,645 to $99,778,177, a drop of $50,000,000. Our exports of the implements of war were insignificant compared with the outflow of products of our soil and our industries of peace. The total exportation of breadstuffs was $573,823,676, as against $165,302,385 for the previous year. Of animals we exported $77,953,686 worth, as compared with $5,803,659 in the fiscal year 1914. Of leather, tanned skins, and leather manufactures the exports were $120,727,156, against $57,566,261, and of meat and dairy products we sent out shipments amounting to $220,052,990, against $146,227,780. Of refined sugar we sent out $25,615,016, and less than $2,000,000 in the previous year.

It is for the ordinary purposes of commerce, not for war trade, that this credit is needed. It is, indeed, under consideration that the funds made available shall be used entirely for the purchase of commodities other than war material, it being reported that England and France would not be averse to paying in gold for munitions. There is urgent need of the credit for sustaining our own industries, as a provision, and a necessary one, for our very large and growing exports of foodstuffs and manufactures other than those intended for the uses of war. It has been made plain that at a time when our imports have so largely fallen off our foreign customers will be unable to continue their purchases here in present volume unless this credit be extended. Our foreign trade is unbalanced as never before. The bankers of the country and the people of the country now see plainly that the proposed arrangement is directly in our own interest.

The confused and uncertain state of the exchange market shows what would happen if the credit arrangement should fail. We should then feel directly, as we have not felt before, the effect of the war. It would be manifested in trade depression here, in markets vastly overstocked, in falling prices, in wage reduction as the only alternative to a sweeping reduction of working forces through the discharge of men, or the actual shutting down of mills. Mr. JAMES J. HILL has always been alert and active in promoting the interests of the great agricultural States served by his railway system, but he has never been more clearly and nobly inspired to service in that interest than in the effort he is now making to bring the credit negotiations to a successful conclusion.

UNDER THE ZEPPELINS.

The accounts of eyewitnesses of Zeppelin raids on London which reached THE TIMES last night by wireless telegraph from ships on the sea are more detailed than any which have passed the British censor. They give the reader a very clear idea of what it is to be in a city when it is bombarded from the sky. They tell us more than we have known before of the work of the aircraft guns with which London is defended. Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS has not seen a Zeppelin yet, but he was in a London theatre while a Zeppelin was at work over the town, and when shrapnel from an aircraft gun fell upon the roof. His account of the calmness of the audience after the actor-manager had stepped out of his part long enough to assure them they were as safe there as anywhere, tends to increase one's respect for human nature. The men who saw the Zeppelins in the sky manage to set down their impressions so vividly as to enable the reader to see the spectacle for himself—a deadly spectacle, a shameful, brutal way of making war, yet the people who look up at the bomb dropping airships seem to view them without much emotion, and to derive pleasure from the sight of the long gray flying machine illuminated by London's ever ready searchlights.

The censorship has permitted some of the tragic incidents of the raids to be published, and we now know approximately how near to the centre of London the German war balloons have been; one has been plainly visible in the sky from the Haymarket entrance of the Carlton Hotel, and that is the very heart of the metropolis.

NATIONAL GUARD DAY.

The exhibition of mobilization and military operations by the National Guard to be given in Van Cortlandt Park next Saturday was designed by Major Gen. O'RYAN to serve more than one good purpose. It will be practice for the Guardsmen, it will exhibit the efficiency of the members of the organized militia to a multitude of their fellow-citizens, it will encourage recruiting, and it will, best of all, show what the Guard could do, and how they would do it, in an hour of peril. Both of the local brigades will take part. The Seventh Regiment will travel to the park Saturday morning in borrowed motor vehicles, an experiment which, it is hoped, may lead to the formation of a volunteer motor reserve. The cavalry and artillery will go to the camp at night. Infantry, coast and field artillery, as well as cavalry, the commissary department, signal corps, engineers, hospital and ambulance companies will take part in the manoeuvres. Walls will be scaled, bridges built and demolished, and there will be a mimic battle.

Interest in the National Guard increases with public knowledge of its value. A new sense of its relative importance in our land defense has grown upon the public mind through the military discussions of the last year. Development of the organized militia is under way in nearly all the States. In our own, however, it has been rapid, the Guardsman takes himself more seriously as the people he serves awaken to a comprehension of his value, the officers throughout the State are to have the benefit hereafter of schools of the line, such as that which has already done so much for the militia officers of this city. No other State, except Pennsylvania, could make such a showing of men as the militia of New York and Brooklyn alone will make next Saturday, which will be National Guard Day, and will mark an epoch in the history of our citizen soldiery.

THE MODEL CITY.

Plans for the commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary, in 1920, of the landing of the Pilgrims on Mrs. HEMANS's "stern and rockbound coast," the Plymouth Rock district locally styled "Puddle Dock" by "Plymouth folks," are in what may be called the hot weather stages. Men's minds are so occupied with great contemporary events and problems that festivals five years off stir but a languid interest. Of what may be called without impoliteness fantastic schemes of celebration there is no lack. In The Christian at Work Mr. FREDERICK LYNCH invites "serious consideration" for "the establishing "of a great memorial university, "heavily endowed, where special "stress might be placed upon the "study of American history, Americ- "can ideals, and American politics, "or where children of foreigners "might be sent to study American "institutions and ideals. That is the "only sort of monument in any way "commensurate with the event."

Massachusetts is so notoriously poor in colleges and universities that golden philanthropists will be apt to tumble over one another in their zeal to endow a memorial university at the capital of Plymouth County. If we take the liberty of deeming Mr. LYNCH's proposal an attempt to paint the lily we are grateful to him for a full account of one of the most delightful combinations of the Arabian Nights and "New England thrift" ever submitted to a discriminating public. It appears that Mr. ELBRIDGE GERRY ANDREWS laid by request before the recent conference of Governors "an announcement con- "cerning a part of the proposed cele- "bration" at Plymouth. This is the industrial exposition plan to which we have already referred, but it has unique features. Something dignified and enduring must be provided, not "a mere transitory collection" of exposition buildings that will be of no use after the lights are fled and the show is over.

In short, a permanent improvement. Some Massachusetts citizens have thought out the matter of a suitable, lasting Pilgrim memorial:

These citizens believe the solution of the problem was reached when plans and specifications of inspiring genius and scope were laid down for the building and administration of a model city on the shores of Massachusetts Bay.

These citizens propose the city to be built shall be the model city of the world, which the prophets from the most ancient times have predicted, and they propose that the project shall be inspiring because of its proportion, perspective and potentialities.

They propose a permanent city, not a passing exposition, thus eliminating the waste of enormous amounts of money in buildings built for a day, a fitting monument to the spirit typified by Plymouth Rock, a city fireproof, smokeproof, germproof, slumproof, abolishing obstacles to efficiency, economy and evolution, a city composed of zones for manufactories and industries, warehouses and wholesale, retail and shopping, amusements, theatres, &c., libraries, churches, schools, residential, and that the city shall be supported by saving what other cities waste.

That all the public utilities, including the lighting, transportation and heating, shall be controlled by the people who use the revenues they themselves create.

That the city shall have a harbor front owned and controlled by the city, with piers, wharves, warehouses, terminals, procured by concessions paying into the city treasury vast incomes.

That in the city all transportation be by subways, both for passengers and freight.

That the construction of the city be the last word in architecture, sanitation, schools, parks, playgrounds, safe amusements for a sane people.

That the government of the city be housed in a municipal centre and administered by the business men after the fashion of real business.

This model city of municipal socialism and all perfections, including a subway, which perhaps was not predicted by the seers of old, is not to be set up in Boston, as might be expected. Mr. LYNCH says:

While the propounder of the scheme did not mention the exact location of this memorial and model city, the Plymouth people all take it for granted that he had Plymouth in mind, and the project is beginning to take hold of the imagination of the townspeople. They say that Plymouth could easily be made a deep water harbor, and this beautiful city be also the model port for America. They are also saying, "Why not make this city as beautiful as our exposition city, only let it be built of permanent material, brick and stone, instead of plaster, and save the great waste attendant upon exposition buildings?"

Some Plymouth ancient, gravely diverting himself with solitaire at the Old Colony Club, may recall a motion made long ago in a town meeting of East Bridgewater, a Plymouth County interior town. Plans for the development being under discussion, old General Blank arose and said: "Mr. "Moderator, I move you, Sir, that "East Bridgewater be, and hereby is, "made a seaport taown." Doubtless, when the weather repents and reforms, some practicable and impressive plans for the Pilgrim tercentennial will be begun. But it must be said that, allowing the Plymouthians every virtue under heaven, their aesthetic sense as denoted in their public monuments seems a little curious.

THE NEW MEXICAN PLAN.

The conclusion reached by the Pan-American conference on Mexican affairs is that, after a further meeting three weeks hence, each of the republics involved is to recognize formally as the de facto Government of Mexico either of the present provisional Governments which possesses "the mate- "rial and moral capacity necessary to "protect the lives and property of "nationals and foreigners." That the republics represented by the conferees may not agree simultaneously as to whether either of the warring Mexican factions has yet formed an effective Government is not unlikely, so provision is made that recognition shall be extended separately by each country "at such time as it may deem proper."

The understanding has been that if all the faction leaders in Mexico did not accept the original suggestion of the Pan-American conference and join in the proposed amicable meeting to arrange for peace the discordant faction would be disregarded in the future proceedings of the mediators. No official announcement was made of this course; the conferees were not committed to it, nor have intelligent observers of Mexican affairs ever believed that to ignore CARRANZA would be wise, but they have hoped that firmness on the part of the mediators would induce him to yield.

The outcome of the deliberations, however, leaves the Mexican question practically where it was before the first meeting of Secretary LANSING and the representatives of the South and Central American republics. Recognition of CARRANZA is clearly in the minds of the conferees, although an opportunity is to be accorded to his opponents to state their own claims. President WILSON's forcibly expressed warning to the Mexican leaders as long ago as June 2 to settle their disputes "within a very short time" conveyed to the world the impression that if the warning was unheeded the United States Government would adopt other means to pacify the country. It is not likely that the plan he then had in view, if he could not induce the leaders to lay down their arms and come to a reasonable agreement, was formal recognition of the one faction leader who refused to listen to the proposal. CARRANZA might as well have been recognized long ago. Since the battle of Leon his party has been much stronger than VILLA's. But, obviously, it has not been strong enough to protect the lives and property of nationals and foreigners throughout Mexico, and its power to develop the "material and moral capacity" necessary to that end within the next three weeks has not been very clearly indicated in such news as we have recently been getting from Mexico. The amiable and commendable idea of enlisting the aid of our neighbors on this continent in the effort to end the war in Mexico has not worked as well in practice as President WILSON's friends have hoped.

FOR PREPAREDNESS.

The confirmed peace advocates, who have been counting on the reported indisposition in the Western and Middle Western States to support the Administration's plans for strengthening the nation's defenses, will derive very little satisfaction from the assurance in a Detroit dispatch in this morning's TIMES that the Michigan Congressional delegation stands solidly for preparedness. A larger navy and a stronger army are demanded by the two Senators and all of the Representatives but one, who chose not to reply to the questions of The Detroit Free Press.

We have no doubt that polls of the Congressional delegations of the neighboring States would have the same result. President WILSON assuredly spoke with knowledge when he told the Secretary of War that there would be no opposition in Congress to the plans for army improvement. In the interior States there is a growing understanding of the need of a large and powerful navy. The opponents of what they are pleased to call "militarism" will have their say in Congress, and will doubtless waste valuable time, but most of the Democrats and Republicans alike will vote for the protection of the country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Premises Need Amendment.

Professor HUGO MUENSTERBERG's article in defense of both German-Americans and what may be called German-Americanism, printed in the Magazine Section of yesterday's TIMES, strikingly illustrated several peculiarities of the efficiency which is his country's proudest boast. That the efficiency, in not a few ways and directions, is real and enviable could be denied no more truthfully than that the Professor's article was an able and interesting presentation of arguments not lightly to be dismissed. Yet it is more than improbable that his logic would convince anybody not already of his own mind. Not all of opposite opinions could answer them, even when their purpose was to prove that hyphenated citizenship is a good, not a bad, thing, but it is not really difficult to see why he wins adhesion only from those who assume the accuracy of his premises.

He said, for instance, that it was not only the right, but the duty, of naturalized citizens of whatever origin to preserve and put at the service of their adopted country the best of their racial qualities, virtues, and abilities. To that statement, of course, enthusiastic assent must be given, but it does not follow that all naturalized citizens and all unnaturalized foreigners resident here have been doing just that and nothing else—it does not follow that the resentment excited by the activities of some of them is an unjust and ungrateful return for benefits received.

Professor MUENSTERBERG knows America and Americans much better than the common run of foreign critics, and the faults with which he charged us we must and do confess frankly enough in our humbler moments, but we are hardly to be cured of them by the forging of passports, the giving of perjured testimony before our Grand Juries, the blowing up of a good neighbor's railway bridges, the incitement of strikes in our factories, or the shooting of our bankers in their suburban homes.

And the Professor has been here long enough to be aware that when he came, and for more than a century before, Germany and Germans were at least as well liked by the native stock as England and the English—that our ancient grievances and instinctive prejudices were against the latter, not the former—that if there has been a change since it is not because of the display by his people of the fine qualities and potencies with which he credits them.

Why Don't You Pay the Doctor?

With the characteristics that are common to doctors' bills most of us are lamentably familiar, for they are apt to be objects of a contemplation not less careful than painful—or not less painful than careful, if that be the better way to put it. Knowledge of new possibilities in the doctor's bill is given, however, by one which has reached THE TIMES office from a town up the State—an unreceipted one, by the way, but that peculiarity is not what makes it a novelty.

The unusualness lies in a neatly printed little lecture on the back of the bill—a lecture addressed to the public and telling "laymen," as the doctors like to call us other folk, that there are, or at least ought to be, "medical ethics" for the patient as well as for the practitioner. It pleads that the doctor is only human as concerns the need of occasional rest, and that therefore decently considerate people will call him at night only when a real emergency exists. It reminds all and sundry that the doctor's professional preparation is so long and costly that it is rare for him to earn anything before he is 30, and he is lucky indeed when he doesn't begin practice with a debt of $2,000 or $3,000 for his education to burden him. This, the little lecture assumes, not unreasonably, to be one of the reasons why doctors' bills should be paid as promptly as others, and with whatever semblance of contentment can be achieved.

One learns, too, from the back of this bill that the doctor has not escaped the increased cost of living that marks these latter days. Indeed, his expenses are declared to have increased "wonderfully"—non-professionals are wont to use another word when characterizing their own experiences along this line, but "wonderfully" serves—and the curious exhortation ends with—

The doctor is using his best thought and skill to help you get well and keep well. Please reciprocate by paying him so he can do efficient work and keep his credit.

Whether or not people will like to get from their doctors bills decorated in this way is a question. Probably they will not, as it hints past negligence on their part and demands reform, and nobody really enjoys that—much. Just the same, all the statements on this bill seem to be true and its logic is sound in the abstract.

Feline Crime to Get Attention.

Now it is the cat that is to be the subject or victim of an investigation at least semi-official. The Association of Audubon Societies has been moved by divers and sundry appeals from people interested in birds and their protection to take up the cat problem in a serious and scientific way. The intention is to discover, if possible, just what, or rather just how much, foundation there is for the common impression that cats are killers of birds to an extent dangerous to the survival of feathered species, at any rate in the neighborhood of the human habitations that cats share, which includes the majority of homes outside of the larger cities, and not a few in them.

There is no doubt that cats catch and kill birds, or that some cats, in the course of a Summer's hunting, will make way with the fledglings from a good many nests. Of adult birds they probably capture not enough to make any easily measurable decrease of the winged populations. All cats take in birds an obviously sinister interest, but far from all cats find the catching of them a sufficient recompense for the expenditure of energy it requires.

Tabby, oftener than Tom, commits the crime of avicide, and her motive is usually unselfish—she does it mostly to interest, amuse, and instruct the kittens, surely a worthy purpose from the cat point of view, and cats are under no obligation to take any other. At any rate they never do, and tolerate and exploit their human associates without ever having for them even a gleam of real affection.

Dogs, now—but these remarks are already sufficiently extended to set the cat worshippers going.

Militarism in the United States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial concerning the Swiss military system you make this statement: "On that basis the United States would have to muster a force of 10,000,000 armed men, and that would be militarism with a vengeance."

Militarism does not depend upon the number of men under arms, especially when called forth to repel an invasion or in time of imminent danger, but upon the social and legal relation existing between the civilian population of the country and the military forces thereof, together with the length of time and reason for which the armed forces are maintained. If the United States found it necessary to repel an invasion on the North, East, South, and West and protect the Canal Zone and insular possessions at the same time, an army of 10,000,000 men might be necessary, though that is doubtful; but in such an emergency we would not call it militarism.

Why all this clamor in the United States about militarism? We have no hereditary officers; our army is composed of men and officers from all walks of life and from every section of the country. Every one of our Presidents except two, perhaps, has at some time and for various periods served in the regular army, the volunteers, or the organized militia, and not once has a charge of militarism been made against any one of them. There is no more reason to suppose that any officer in the army, now or hereafter, would attempt, or even desire, to usurp Governmental power and oppress the people and maintain his position by resort to arms. E. B. A.

New York, Sept. 11, 1915.

Training for Officers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Plattsburg encampment is doubtless a step in the right direction, but if the idea is, as has been stated, to create material for future officers, the effort is quite inadequate. Ability to put up a tent, carry a pack, and undertake long marches are not the only requirements of a soldier. The mind and temperament must be trained to the discipline and self-control which are absolutely essential to fit a man for battle, and these cannot be acquired in a few weeks of training.

Every man who went through the Cuban campaign can testify to the unnecessary misery, disease, and death due to the extraordinary inefficiency and unpreparedness on the part of those in authority, yet we still have with us advocates of unpreparedness. Those who know shudder to think of what would happen to those patriotic men who, by reason of their military knowledge, constitute the first line of defense, if trouble should occur with a first-class power. Theirs would be the sacrifice that the unprepared, the untrained, the indifferent might live.

A. L. WHITEHOUSE.

New York, Sept 10, 1915.

That Children Might Play Safely.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The necessity for playgrounds for children in various parts of the city is made apparent when it is a daily occurrence to see hundreds of young boys and girls roller skating, playing ball, tag, and other games on the crowded asphalt street.

In Detroit, Mich., this need was also apparent, but the want has been supplied through the efforts of philanthropic men who have either purchased or leased small parcels of vacant property in thickly-populated districts, and have fitted up such property with tennis courts, swings, and various other equipment.

In nearly every section of New York may be found three or four vacant lots which could be fitted up at comparatively small expense, and the children in each particular locality could be gathered onto that playground, thus relieving the streets and materially decreasing accidents.

O. C. HUTCHINSON.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1915.

Papers That Are Hard to Handle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Pope has at last voiced a long-felt want when he asks for a newspaper that can be easily handled in "the congested space afforded by the transit facilities of a great city." I also find great difficulty in handling the newspaper. When I am obliged to stand all the way downtown, I cannot even open the sheets, but can only peruse superficially the headlines. And when I reach the bottom of the page and see that inevitable "continued on Page 4 or 5 or 6," I could grind my teeth in rage, as I have not the room to turn the big pages, and if I should try to let go of my trusty strap I would surely tumble, paper and all, into the lap of some one sitting in front of me.

In the words of Mr. Pope: "Cannot some one invent a paper which will be as convenient as a book?" There are thousands upon thousands of people who are obliged to use the subway and the trains of the elevated railway in going to their respective shops and offices. All these people would, I am sure, welcome such a change.

HELEN GREENBERGER.

New York, Sept. 14, 1915.

For Safety in Small Boats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The accounts of "Seven Drowned in a Day," and of many similar occurrences, raise the question whether it would not be proper and advisable and in the interest of "safety first" to have laws enacted that would require a life preserver, with a thirty-foot rope attached, placed in every rowboat and canoe. ELMER E. JOHNSON.

Spring Valley, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1915.

Worse Than Rats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Williams's idea as outlined in his letter to you in regard to rats on Riker's Island is very clever. Apparently all you have to do to rid your house of rats is to fill it with snakes. Maybe Mr. Williams keeps a "snakery" where we could get the "Orphibulus dorltus tianguius"? D. A. W.

New York, Sept. 13, 1915.

THE GIRL IN COLLEGE.

She Rarely Has a Chance to Know the Men in Her Own Class.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the articles written by "Barnard, 1905," and "Columbia, 1903." The latter states that, although he attended teas given at Columbia, he found it impossible to become acquainted with the desirable young ladies who were present. The same state of affairs exists today, and I would put the blame, not on the young men and women, but on the lack of interest which the university takes in promoting the social atmosphere.

It has always seemed strange to me that two such institutions as Barnard and Columbia could each be a vital part of the same university and yet have so little in common. There is absolutely no social intercourse between the young men and women, except that which is afforded about once or twice a year when the French or German societies join in staging a play. Even in the classroom it is quite impossible to become acquainted. I have attended for a whole college year Columbia courses which were open to Barnard girls and at the end of that time have not seen any of the young men and women in the same class show even a sign of recognition when they passed each other.

This unsociability is a condition much to be lamented. Unless a Barnard girl happens to become acquainted with a few Columbia men outside of college she has no opportunity of ever meeting any or of attending any of the college events. I have often felt ashamed when I have heard girls who have never attended the university conversing on the happenings at Columbia, and, not through any fault of mine, I have had to confess my ignorance of many of the affairs which had taken place there.

Would it not be a good plan if the members of the Faculty made some special effort to bring the young people together? If they co-operated in issuing invitations to the respective students or corresponding classes and acted as a means to introductions, a series of very pleasant evenings could be arranged which would be enjoyed by every one. There is such a thing as carrying formality too far.

"Columbia, 1913," gave four reasons why he had failed to find his ideal among college women. It grieves me to say that I cannot agree with him in any of the four points which he has made.

(1.) In my experience with my classmates and with graduates of former years I have found only a very few women who had any semblance of being priggish in their intellectualism. On the contrary, they are friendly, companionable, and capable of carrying on an interesting conversation without going to the extreme of "gigging" and acting "silly." I will admit that there are some college girls who act frivolously, but I think this is due to the attitude taken by the men. A majority of the latter are attracted by girls simply because of their looks, their striking attire, or their ability to laugh loudly or make a number of absolutely foolish remarks at which the men are easily amused. Therefore, I believe some girls act frivolously and entirely contrary to their natures in an effort to gain a certain amount of attention from the opposite sex.

(2.) I have failed to note that college women do not honor marriage as a life career. I do not know of any girl of 1914 who would not, at a sacrifice to any interest she may now have, consider an offer of marriage from a respectable man who would be willing to give her the love and companionship which every woman craves. The reason that a few college women still continue to pursue outside interests after marriage is due to the fact that their marriage has not been ideal and that their husbands have in some way failed to complete or round out their lives.

(3.) That some college women are not cordial to men is perhaps caused by that most disgusting of all characteristics—conceit—which seems to have a prominent place in the make-up of every man. If a girl, in any way, shows her admiration for a member of the so-called superior sex, he immediately becomes puffed up with pride and conceives the idea that the lady in question is madly in love with him. Sometimes he even goes so far as to brag about it to his male companions, thus making the girl a target for unfavorable criticism. Hence many a maiden is forced to convey to the man and to others an impression which is directly opposed to her true feelings.

(4.) That some college women have the idea that men are cruel and selfish is not due alone to the study of history and sociology. Many men are too selfish to give up the liberties which they enjoy during their bachelorhood. But, if men proved themselves otherwise by their actions, we would only be too glad to tell them that they are "good and noble." However, in the present age, and especially in New York City, "good and noble" men are few and far between.

BARNARD, 1914.

New York, Sept. 13, 1915.

Denial from "Everybody's Daily."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are greatly surprised to read in today's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES a charge that Dziennik Dla Wszystkich, (Everybody's Daily,) has been either subsidized outright or has been an eager servant to the Austrian representatives and agents in this little known phase of Dr. Dumba's activities, referring to the subject matter of the article in which this charge is contained.

We very much dislike getting into any controversy with any other newspaper, and would not take notice of a matter unless we considered that to remain silent might lead the public to construe such silence as an admission to false charge. This charge against us reflects upon our honesty and integrity, and we wish to advise you that the charge made in your columns, above referred to, is absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

It has been our policy, in so far as the European situation is concerned, to publish the true facts as the same develop, and to give to our readers, as near as possible, complete and full accounts of the daily happenings, not adding to or subtracting from the truth. Beyond that we have not taken, are not taking, and do not intend to take any position whatever.

FRANK RUSZKIEWICZ,
President Everybody's Daily Pub. Company.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1915.

What a Guard Officer Must Know.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with L. U. that social activities should not be the primary inducement to enlist in the service of our country or State, and yet the experience of many years has shown that young men will not take upon themselves the imperative and often irksome duty of a term of enlistment of even three years for the privilege of service only.

It is surprising to learn, according to his letter, that the consensus of opinion among the rookies seemed to be that none of the National Guard officers knew much more about military matters than the Manual of Arms, in spite of the fact that the average term of service of a National Guard officer is much longer than three years; and that frequent periodical examinations cover problems of military tactics, camp sanitation, transportation, food and ammunition supply, &c., following courses of lectures on such subjects by officers of the regular army and other experts in their several lines.

EX-MEMBER.

New York, Sept. 15, 1915.

What Annoys Old Maids.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Natural Old Maid" would be thoroughly contented were she not pestered with the cry of others deploring her state. It is this condition which makes her lot the hardest. Her sister who chose the married life has her reasons for so doing, while she has her reasons for clinging to single blessedness. I, as a "Natural Old Maid," find myself as happy if not happier than many married women, but find myself being pitied continually for not having married. It is this which proves the most annoying item in our lives—the criticism of others. M.

New York, Sept. 11, 1915.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD AFTER THE WAR.

Far-Sighted Legislation Must Prepare for New Conditions, Industrial, Economic, and Financial.

By JAMES J. HILL,
From The Annalist, Out Today.

If this country is prudent, it will not wait until the end of the European war to place itself in a position to realize the greatest amount of advantage from the conditions that will then exist. Now is the time to consider what those conditions are likely to be, and what policies on our part they will require.

Everybody knows that the world, after peace has been declared, will be in many ways a different world from that which we have known. This world difference will go far beyond changes of boundaries, allegiances, or balances of power. It will touch the bases of manufacture, commerce, and finance. That country which finds itself best prepared by foresighted legislation to fit its industrial life to that of the new era will be the greatest gainer. Just as carefully as the nations at war study how to triumph in arms should this nation study the opportunities of the peace that must come, in any event, within a reasonable time.

The profoundest change for us will be that from a debtor to a creditor nation. This is already substantially accomplished. A reasonable estimate for the present calendar year places the excess of our exports over our imports at $2,500,000,000. This must be paid in some form of European credit. Fortunately a banking system has been put into effect which makes it possible for the country to handle its new interests without disturbance. But the financial ideas of our people must be enlarged to fit the new sphere in which they should operate. We must cease watching the balance of trade as if it were a barometer, and bend our study to the gigantic new task of maintaining a proper adjustment of the finances of the world. A first preparation for that is a check upon the misuse of credit by our own nation, States, and cities. We cannot avoid failure in the wider field if we continue the reckless borrowing at home that has marked the last twenty years.

Inseparable from this position in international finance is a clearer view of the international quality of productive industry. The end of the war will see the nations not further apart, but drawn closer than ever in an industrial sense. Their contest has given a final proof of their necessary interdependence. In future readjustments of the manufacture and exchange of products, parochial views cannot prevail. Undoubtedly some rearrangement of our tariff duties must be made, in recognition of profound industrial changes that have already taken place, and others that must follow. These cannot any longer be made the sport of parties and the prey of private interests. The tariff should be turned over to a nonpartisan commission of experts, whose recommendation should be listened to before changes can be made, if we are not to sacrifice our natural advantage in that material reconstruction of the world which will follow the coming peace.

Vital in itself, and superior to any other interest because all others are conditioned upon it, is that of transportation. Every man of weighty intelligence and serious purpose, from the President and the ex-President of the country down, is convinced that the railroads of the country must have relief from unjust existing restrictions, and encouragement for that development and extension without which agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce cannot prosper. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission covering the fiscal year 1914 shows that 84.78 per cent. of the outstanding stock of our railroads paid no dividends, and that no interest was paid on the 11.94 per cent. of the total funded debt. For the first eleven months of the current fiscal year there was a decrease, according to the figures of the Bureau of Railway Economics, of 6.8 per cent., as compared with the bad year before, in total operating revenues.

The railroad is the least common multiple of all national industry. Its expansion is an indispensable condition of growth. Like every other activity in the world requiring the investment of capital, it not only will not grow, it will contract if laws and regulations prevent it from earning a reasonable profit. If the railroad had existed at the time our Constitution was framed, there is little doubt that the States would have been forbidden to legislate concerning it, exactly as they were to tax imports. As in the case of the tariff, the regulation of railways should be in the hands of an expert nonpartisan commission, on which both they and the public should have fair representation, with power to act subject only to review by the courts.

As for the foreign carrying trade, American ships need only the same freedom from hampering regulations that those of other countries enjoy to restore the old precedence of our merchant marine. With ocean and land carriers free to make joint rates on export business to get the trade, as those of other nations are not merely permitted but encouraged to do, our foreign trade would take the same precedence that events have given to our international financial position.

In an earlier crisis a great American said: "New occasions teach new duties." It is a fit word and a true word today. A different world is coming into being. All its occasions will, in an important sense, be new. The lot of the American people and the future place of the United States in that world depend less on any one act or policy than on their capacity to take the broad, scientific view of the whole situation. The wisdom of real statesmanship must supersede the petty play of party ambitions and the ruinous selfishness of class interests. If, during the war, it is the nations of Europe that are put to the supreme test, after the war is over it will be our own.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

A Suggestion for Immediate Investigation by a National Agency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all economic developments of the past few years the increase in the number of unemployed in our large cities has impressed me as the most significant. It is possible, of course, that there has been no substantial increase and that we have only just come to a realization of the true conditions. Our past statistics on this subject are meagre to the point of non-existence.

When numerous reliable estimates made last Winter place the unemployment in New York City at approximately 16 per cent. of the total workers, the time has come for some constructive, nation-wide consideration of this question. The other large cities of the United States were not far behind New York in the number of unemployed, for the statistics of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics place the per cent. of unemployed in Boston at 10.2, Chicago at 13.8, Philadelphia at 10.3, while Duluth heads all cities with a record of 20.8 per cent. of the working class in the list of unemployed.

With such figures staring us in the face, why should we sit waiting for another period of depression to cause similar or worse conditions? Why wait until the streets of New York are crowded by I. W. W. gatherings, with wild leaders making capital of the distress of our workers?

Both Frances A. Kaller and Henry Bruere, in the recent issue of the Annals of the American Academy, make valuable contributions to the solution of this problem by advocating immediate investigation by a national agency. The City of New York or any other city cannot work out the fundamental remedy single-handed, while efforts by charity organizations and committees made at the moment of distress must of necessity be superficial, I might almost say futile, in effect.

As Miss Keller suggests, a special committee of the National Chamber of Commerce would be an admirable agency for collecting information and proposing methods of combating unemployment. But certainly there is a place for Congressional and State action in the work of correlating employment agencies or creating an entirely new system of agencies. WILLIAM W. TRENCH.

New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

Fresh Air for Subways.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I offer a few suggestions regarding the subway air? The fact that the air in the tube will remain hot for days after the air on the street is cool, and be cool in the subway for days after it is hot on the street, proves beyond question that the air in the subway is not changed more rapidly than about once in a week.

There has been some provision made for the exit of foul air, but so far as I have seen there has been absolutely no provision for the introduction of fresh air. Why should that hole in the ground ventilate itself any better than any other hole in the ground? The disturbance caused by passing trains does not mean circulation. The air forced out by one train may be drawn back again by the next.

If the subway were pumped full of fresh air nobody would worry about the bad air—there wouldn't be any. And if the tube were filled with good air and it were possible to raise the lower half of the windows there would be no further need of the fans in the cars, and they might be installed in proper settings midway between exhausts and put to work forcing fresh air into the tube.

WHEELS.

New York, Sept. 15, 1915.

From Viking Steersmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a little girl of seven or eight I was told that "starboard" meant "steerboard," that is, the side on which sat the steersman of the old Norse rowing boats. It raises in my mind a picture of the old Viking boat, and the steersman with his long steering oar over the right stern. In looking the word up in the dictionary, I find that derivation, "Larboard" is supposed to be a corruption of "lower-board," or the lower or inferior side of the boat, the steersman's side being the superior position. It was dropped because of the possibility of confusion with "starboard." "Port" is from the military command "port arms," or put the gun over to the left. A natural transition is "port your helm," or put the helm over to the left. So "port," "left."

KATHLEEN GILL RICHARDSON.

Wyoming, N. J., Sept. 15, 1915.

AN ILL-USED SONG.

It Is Not a Protest Against War, but Against Autocratic Kultur.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a moving picture exhibited on Broadway, written obviously for the purpose of awakening the public to the necessity of preparedness, the scene opens with the action of a crowd of women singing "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier," the other side of the picture emphasizing indifference, lack of patriotism, and unpreparedness and holding up this song to public contempt as the battle song of peace at any price.

As the writer of this song, it surpasses understanding how any one can garble its meaning and intent by separating the title from the context. The song is self-explanatory and needs no apology. "Let nations arbitrate their future troubles, it's time to lay the sword and gun away" is purely a

MOTION PICTURES TAKE OVER IBSEN

Naturally, However, Most of "Peer Gynt" Eludes the Camera.

CYRIL MAUDE ADMIRABLE

Lou-Tellegen on the Strand Screen Depicts an Explorer's Perils in the Tropics.

If there lurks at the bottom of your foolish heart a fear that the photoplay will ever drive the spoken drama from the stage, by all means go to see "Peer Gynt" as it was shown yesterday afternoon on the screen at the Broadway Theatre, and as it will be shown there night and day for the remainder of this week. It happens to be an interesting example of the limitations of the cinematograph. "The Birth of a Nation" is probably the best illustration of what can be done in the movies. "Peer Gynt" is a striking illustration of what cannot be done in the movies. And it is a fair enough test, for the workmanship is for the most part admirable and the picture has enlisted the services of one of the ablest and most graphic actors of the English-speaking stage.

It was natural, perhaps, that Ibsen's majestic dramatic poem should tempt the motion picture man. Here was exquisite incidental music already at hand. Here was a picturesque story, full of life and color. Here was a phantasmagoria big enough to dismay the worker within the ordinary proscenium arch, but an open invitation to the maker of movies, with its range from Norwegian tarns to the waters of Hudson Bay, from the Gates of Heaven to the hot sands of Morocco. The nimble camera could make all the necessary leaps and such a player as Cyril Maude could reveal poor Peer's progress, from the laughing youth who puts Ase atop the mill-house roof to the broken old man who falters to the threshold of Solveig's cottage.

The thread of the story, plus some of the exuberance of the invention—these are used, but that is all. The poetry is as almost completely missing as if it had never been conceived. All the implications in this song of a self-wasted soul are gone. Of course, its finer subtleties and all its social satire are left untouched, but most of the poem's conspicuous beauties are also escaped the camera. The point is that this was necessarily so. "Peer Gynt" is a great adventure always, but "Peer Gynt" on the screen is as subtle and significant as the story of "Sinbad the Sailor." The photoplay at this Broadway is entertaining to watch, but to call it "Peer Gynt" is in the nature of an impertinence.

Mr. Maude, who was obliged to plunge into pools, streams, and an ocean or so, was doubtless paid a handsome sum for his labors in the preparation of this picture. He earned it. He is admirable throughout. The splendid character of Ase vanishes utterly on the screen, nor is this the actress' fault. Charles Gurgle—none other than the pert farceur of "Rolling Stones"—is unrecognizably sappy and unimpressive as the Button Molder.

The screen version of "Peer Gynt" begins with the reindeer ride and ends with the rescue of Peer by Solveig within sight of the last crossroads. It makes much of the narrative of his life, as he sketches it with crackling humor to the sycophants in the Moroccan palm grove. Thus enter several elaborated and largely apocryphal chapters of the wanderer's adventures in America. The troll king and his court are admitted only for a few moments, and even then for no purpose whatever. This is badly done, as is Ase's last ride through cheesecloth snow to gates of pearly pasteboard. This is a collapse at the very point where the camera might be at its best. But many stretches of the film are pictorially lovely, and the shipwreck scene is an exceedingly fine exploit in motion picture photography. It is all very interesting, but it is not "Peer Gynt"—not by a long shot.

Lou Tellegen Shown.

Lou Tellegen made his screen début yesterday at the Strand in a picture entitled "The Explorer." Mr. Tellegen is the actor of Greek and Dutch extraction who appeared as leading man with Sarah Bernhardt on her last two American tours, and who more recently has been seen as an individual star.

Lou Tellegen's personality is so vivid that it would be strange if the lens, the film, and the screen proved a non-conductor for it. They do not, and in the vernacular of moviedom, Mr. Tellegen "registers." The swift, incisive movements with which he punctuates the glitings and soarings he indulges as well how to do, all lend themselves admirably to screen acting.

"The Explorer" is well adapted to Mr. Tellegen. Most of the action transpires in the heart of Africa, Africa in the intolerance probably neither further away than California. There is much suspense in the fate of a band of explorers at the hands of a tribe of natives whose displeasure they have incurred, and there are many lovely forest scenes, always a welcome relief from the artificiality of studio scenes.

"My Mamie Rose" in Film Form.

Owen Kildare's unusual novel, "My Mamie Rose," with its story of a gangster regenerated through the love of a young woman who became interested in him, contained all the necessary ingredients for a successful movie. Under the title of "The Regeneration," it has been put on the screen and was shown for the first time yesterday in the Academy of Music. Those who follow the news closely will recall the burning of a barge in one of the rivers some weeks ago for movie purposes. It was for this picture the scene was acted.

"The Bridge, or The Bigger Man," with Henry Kolker in the principal part, is the feature picture being shown in the Eighty-first Street Theatre.

"Sybil" in Rehearsal.

"Sybil" is the title of the next musical comedy in which Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian, and Joseph Cawthorn will be seen. The trio will continue in "The Girl from Utah" till Thanksgiving week, meanwhile rehearsing in the new piece. The book and lyrics of "Sybil" were written by Max Brody and Franz Martos, and Victor Jacobi composed the score. These three collaborated to write "The Marriage Market," seen at the Knickerbocker two years ago. Mr. Jacobi is in New York to attend rehearsals. "Sybil" was first produced in Vienna, and is now being sung in Spain, Austria, and Italy.

Neighborhood Playhouse Plans.

The Neighborhood Playhouse will begin its season of motion pictures and specialties tomorrow night, following the plan adopted last Spring. There will be a change of films nightly, and special performances for children on Saturday afternoons. In addition to the pictures the programs for the first week will include the Chalif Dancers, Lief Rosonoff, 'cellist; Lois Fox in songs and stories; George F. Curtis in stories and impersonations; Professor Krieger, magician, and Gilbert Carroll, dancer.

THE NORTH DAKOTA'S ENGINES A FAILURE

Battleship Must Have New Turbines Before She Can Resume Her Place in the Fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The dreadnought North Dakota, the gunners of which held the record for marksmanship in the United States Navy last year, will have to be equipped with new turbine engines before she can take her place in the advance line again, according to statements made today at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where the vessel has been in reserve since July.

The authorities at the yard would not discuss the condition of the vessel, which was constructed in the Fore River yards at a cost of $5,971,000 and launched in 1910, but it was admitted that the engines were not in good condition. It was stated unofficially that during the manoeuvres last Spring the turbines were so erratic that one of the high naval officials advocated taking the North Dakota entirely out of commission.

Most of the ship's officers and men have been transferred to other vessels. The regular crew consisted of fifty-two officers and 886 men. At present there are only about ten officers and 200 men attached to the vessel.

BRIDAL PARTY SELECTED.

Miss Pratt and F. J. Frost Choose Their Wedding Attendants.

Miss Margaret Richardson Pratt, whose marriage to Frank Jefferson Frost of St. Louis will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 6, will have her sister, Miss Katharine Pratt, as her maid of honor, and the other attendants are to be Mrs. Samuel A. Mitchell of St. Louis, Miss Mary B. Hazard of Peacedale, L. I.; Miss Cornelia Cousins and Miss Edith Walbridge of Brooklyn, and Miss Margaret A. Frost of Nashville, a cousin of the bridegroom. Mr. Frost will have his brother, Robert Frost of Kansas City, as his best man, and the ushers are to be R. King Kaufman of New York, Beverly Price of Columbia, Mo.; Richardson Pratt, a brother of the bride, and Samuel A. Mitchell of St. Louis.

The ceremony will take place at 3:30 o'clock at the country home of the bride's parents, Seamoor, at Glen Cove, L. I., in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Frost of Nashville, a cousin of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Dr. Newman Smythe of New Haven, Conn., are to officiate. A large reception will follow the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have invitations out for a large dinner dance for the bridal couple and their party on Tuesday evening, Oct. 5, at the Nassau Country Club.

MISS KALLEY WEDS OCT. 22.

Marriage to A. T. Soule to Take Place in Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

Miss Juliet M. Kalley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Draper Kalley of 10 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, and Arthur Turner Soule of New York, but formerly of Boston, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Soule, are to be married on Friday, Oct. 22, at 8:30 in the evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Montague Street, Brooklyn. Miss Kalley's sister, Miss Beatrice Kalley, who is to marry A. Clarke Bedford, will be the maid of honor, and the misses Helen West of Montclair, N. J., and Martha Tuttle, Madeline Valentine Block, and Kathleen Rutter of Brooklyn are to be the bridesmaids. Little Miss Frances Cralk Pinckney of Richmond, Va., is to be the flower girl.

Mr. Soule, who is a Dartmouth graduate, is to have M. S. Orth of Boston as best man, and the ushers are to be A. Clarke Bedford, John Alexander Clark, Malcolm Stearns, and Thomas P. Durrel. The reception at the Kalley residence is to be small.

Miss Kallenbach Weds on Nov. 6.

Miss Isabel Kallenbach, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand J. Kallenbach, and Henry Judd Gray of East Orange, N. J., will be married on Saturday, Nov. 6, at 4 o'clock, in Trinity Church, on Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Kilbourn-Kent Wedding Oct. 4.

Jonathan K. Kilbourn of New York, a son of Dr. Joseph A. Kilbourn of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Clara Kent, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kent of Brooklyn, will be married on Monday, Oct. 4, at the Summer home of the bride's parents at South Norwalk, Conn. Mr. Kilbourn is a Yale graduate, class of 1911.

Engagements Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Reba Edwards Forbes, a daughter of William J. Forbes of 113 Willow Street, Brooklyn, to Howard Morse of New York. The wedding is to take place next Winter.

Another engagement just announced is that of Miss Veronica E. Flicke, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Flicke of Flatbush, L. I., and Belden Mansfield MacNeil of Lockport, N. Y.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Marie Tempest has recovered from her illness, caused by the intense heat of last week, and will resume her engagement tonight at the Lyceum in "The Duke of Killicrankie" and "Rosalind."

In box parties that will see the first performance of Beulah M. Dix's war drama, "Moloch," at the New Amsterdam tonight will be Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Hudson Maxim, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

company of a hundred men of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in command of Lieutenant Mason, will take part in the battle scene.

Oliver Morosco has placed in rehearsal under the stage direction of T. Daniel Frawley, a drama by Louis K. Anspacher entitled "The Unchastened Woman." The cast includes Emily Stevens, Christine Norman, H. Reeves-Smith, Hassard Short, Louis Bennison, Jennie Lamont, Isabel Richards, and Mme. Nhravlag. The play will be given its first performance here Oct. 11.

Tamaki Miura, the Japanese prima donna, who will sing in Max Rabinoff's production of "Madame Butterfly," will arrive today on the Philadelphia. Last Spring Mme. Miura sang this role at eight performances in the London Opera House.

John Cumberland has been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for the cast of Avery Hopwood's new farce, "The Morning After," which will be placed in rehearsal soon.

Ann Swinburne has returned from spending several weeks in the mountains to prepare for the recital she will give shortly in Aeolian Hall.

A hundred artists from the Washington Square and Greenwich Village neighborhoods have been invited to attend the Wednesday matinee of "The Girl Who Smiles," at the Longacre.

James K. Hackett has completed extensive alterations to his Summer home at Clayton and has renamed it Zenda.

Georgia O'Ramey will have one of the principal roles in the new McLellan-Finck musical comedy, "Around the Map," which Klaw & Erlanger will give an early production.

PASTOR CALLS WAR GREATEST BLESSING

Dr. Eaton Declares Suffering Is Brooding the Race Back to Real Manhood.

POINTS TO AMERICA'S DUTY

Must Not Hesitate to Fight to Uphold Our Ideals and the Rights of Citizenship.

War and preparedness were the themes of several sermons in New York pulpits yesterday. At the Madison Avenue Baptist Church the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton preached on "America at the Gateway of Destiny," and pleaded for a realization of national duties and responsibilities regardless of the possible cost.

"This war," he said, "is the greatest blessing that has fallen upon mankind since the German Reformation. The world was losing its soul. We needed a cross, and God has laid this cross upon the world. We are being purged by pain. Suffering, the beautiful mother of greatness, is brooding the race back to nobility, to unselfishness, to idealism, to real manhood.

"We alone of the greatest nations stand outside the struggle, but while we are not fighting with arms we are, nevertheless, in the war, and have been there since the first day. Our history, our principles, our professions are known to mankind as well as they are known to us. If we as a people live up to our history we shall win for ourselves a place of leadership among the nations; if, on the other hand, we temporize and shrink from accepting the burdens of our own greatness we shall be despised by the nations and shall lose our moral leadership, perhaps forever.

Praises Newspaper Leadership.

"Our makers of opinion see the issue with remarkable clearness. Never has the newspaper press of America risen to such noble and worthy leadership as today. They are preaching better than the preachers and teaching better than the scholars. If the press has found its soul shall we not hope that politics, business, and religion will catch the larger meaning of the age and unite to make our beloved nation the real servant and friend of mankind?

"This war has shown us that history is a world process. The world is in the melting pot. A world conscience and a world co-operation will be the key to the future.

"In view of these great considerations what ought American to do? First, we must accept our own propositions without reserve. We are for men; for government of, for, and by the people; for justice, liberty, and humanity. We must protest clearly, officially, and openly against every violation of these ideals. And if our protest leads to loss, or even to war, we must be ready and prepared to pay the price. We cannot profess high principles without accepting full responsibility for our principles.

"Second, we must let all the world know that American citizenship is a sacred thing, and its rights cannot be violated by any one anywhere without a reckoning.

"Third, we have had given into our keeping all that the nations have achieved in the way of international law, arbitration, and co-operation. The world at war cannot stop to preserve these priceless achievements; because we are not at war we must perform this duty. We cannot discharge this obligation without the risk of war and loss, but we ought to let all mankind know that we are ready to pay any price rather than fail in these obligations. We are fitted and God is calling us to lead mankind out of its failure and ruin into peace and progress. But if mankind loses its confidence in us and its respect for us we can neither lead nor serve."

Commends Plattsburg Camp.

At Grace Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner commended General Wood for planning the Plattsburg encampment, and spoke of the pride felt by the nation in the fact "that our most notable citizens were willing to enter the ranks as common soldiers in order that they might be prepared to serve their country if needed.

"Improvement in the army and navy is important," he went on, "but it is more important that we prepare our citizenship to meet whatever the morrow may bring. All must see that the world's problems can no longer be solved by force. Neither the success of the Allies nor that of the Germans can bring enduring peace on earth. Is it not time for some country to give itself to an earnest effort to put into effect the teachings of Jesus? If our leading men would give a month to win adherents to His cause, to study His life, and train to put it into effect on the streets and in the offices, we should prove such a strong type of leadership that we would be able successfully to meet every issue that might arise."

At the Broadway Tabernacle the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the World Peace Union, attacked the advocates of preparedness while repudiating the cause of peace at any price.

"The Christian Church," said Dr. Jefferson, "is expected to fight, to attack, to destroy, we children are not that the nation ought not to fight, it is that the weapons chosen to fight with are not the right ones. The real non-resistance of the average Christian is that which uses not gunpowder, but love. Christians must fight, but their weapons at this moment are good-will, friendship, prayer. These have settled more troubles every year since Christ's era dawned than all of the cannon fired since gunpowder was invented."

Y. M. C. A. PROSPEROUS.

Report Shows More Than $14,000,000 Spent and 620,799 Members.

The annual report of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, according to the Year Book, shows an increase of eight associations over the last report. A net gain of $3,437,000 in value of property is shown, with the total value of buildings in all parts of the world, property, equipment, and endowment to be $103,394,000. There are 750 buildings in all.

The associations paid out for current expenses $12,923,000, and for State, county, and international supervision $939,183. For work in foreign countries $433,101 has been subscribed. The association spent for education $1,070,000, of which $814,000 came from the 83,781 students themselves.

The memberships now number 620,799, of whom more than half are under twenty.

Rutgers Church Gets New Pastor.

"The kingdom of God is not held back by bad men," said the Rev. Daniel Russell in his first sermon yesterday as pastor of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street, "but by good men who have stopped growing." Rutgers Church was without a pastor for more than two years, and there was even talk of a sale of the property. Yesterday it started upon a new career in its old field. The new pastor comes from the Presbyterian Church at Irvington, where Mrs. Finley J. Shepard attended, and before that was a Harlem Presbyterian pastor.

Central Presbyterian Church Moves.

Central Presbyterian Church, which for more than thirty years has been in West Fifty-seventh Street just east of Broadway, yesterday formally occupied its new home at the corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue. The new home is the old church of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, which the Central congregation has redecorated at a cost of $40,000 under the personal supervision of Louis C. Tiffany.

Calvary's New Pastor Sails.

It was announced at Calvary Baptist Church, in Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday that the new pastor, the Rev. Dr. Joseph W. Kemp, had sailed for New York on Saturday on the St. Paul.

BIG RESEARCH PLANT PLANNED BY DANIELS

Asks New Naval Advisory Board for Ideas About Laboratory to Work Out Inventions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Secretary Daniels, it was announced today, has requested members of the new Naval Advisory Board, headed by Thomas A. Edison, to formulate ideas as to an experimental and research laboratory to be maintained by the Navy Department for the development of inventions. The Secretary, in a letter to the members of the Advisory Board, asks them to be ready with their ideas when it holds its first meeting next month.

"In addition to securing the advice of the most famous inventors of the country and in organizing in a practical and efficient way to get such advice," said Mr. Daniels in a statement tonight, "I intend greatly to develop the resources of the Navy Department itself, and to increase largely its facilities for experimental work in the line of developing unperfected inventions.

"The department possesses, in the chiefs of the three bureaus of construction, steam engineering, and ordnance, and in the officers assigned to those bureaus, men splendidly qualified to carry to perfection any novel ideas and to originate many improvements of their own. As a matter of fact, the work along those lines that is now being done under the greatest possible handicaps by the navy's own officers would surprise the public, were it expedient to reveal improvements of a more or less confidential nature. The navy has, however, been seriously handicapped by the lack of an adequate central establishment where the ideas of its own officers, as well as those suggested by civilians, could be taken up and patiently developed in the same way that such ideas are handled in great manufacturing establishments."

WORST SLIDE YET BLOCKS PANAMA CANAL

Bottom Upheaves at Same Time, Forming an Island—No Navigation for a Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Sept. 19.—The slide on the east bank of the Gaillard cut, just north of Gold Hill and directly opposite the village of Culebra, suddenly became active yesterday. Today the channel is again completely closed to navigation. The dredging division, regards the slide as the worst since the opening of the canal. The mass moved more quickly than usual.

With the slide occurred an upheaval of the bottom of the canal such as to form an island above the surface of the water in what is normally the middle of the channel. It will probably be a week before a cut wide enough and deep enough can be made to allow a ship to pass.

APPEAL BY AMERICANS.

They Ask Aid for the Great American Hospital at Kiev, Russia.

Captain D. H. Hough of Petrograd, who has come to the United States as the representative of prominent Americans in Russia who are interested in the continued maintenance and operation of the great American Red Cross Hospital at Kiev, Russia, said yesterday that unless substantial financial help was extended to the institution by its American friends, the work would have to be discontinued.

To discontinue the hospital, said Captain Hough, would be little short of a calamity at this time, owing to the fact that the long exended lines on the eastern battle front from the Baltic to the Caspian Seas have produced "more cases of dreadful agony than have probably occurred in any war in history."

Captain Hough, who bears autographed letters from the Dowager Empress of Russia, and from Prince Boris Vasilchikoff, the latter the head of the Russian Red Cross, in which the Dowager Empress and the Prince express their heartfelt appreciation of the splendid work done by the Americans, when seen at the Yale Club yesterday, said that the hospital at Kiev was one of the most efficient military institutions in all Russia. The head of the surgical staff, Dr. Shiveley of Ohio, he said, had been honored with a general's commission in the Russian service, because of his work. The average number of wounded soldiers that daily come under the care of Dr. Shiveley is more than 700, and among these are some of the most serious cases that are brought from the battle fronts.

"The running expenses of the hospital are heavy," said Captain Hough, "and the original fund has been exhausted. The hospital is now running on a guarantee subscribed by the American residents of Petrograd, who have raised sufficient funds to keep it in operation until November. Unless sufficient contributions are forthcoming in the interval, the hospital work will have to be discontinued. Those who are interested in the hospital call attention to the traditional friendship of Russia and the United States. The amount we hope to raise is from $25,000 to $50,000."

SHIELDS HIS ASSAILANT.

Supposed Black Hand Victim Reticent About His Wound.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 19.—John Screna of 100 Mulberry Street was found wandering in the roadway at Rochelle Park, this morning, with a wound that extended from his mouth to his ear.

Screna was taken to Hackensack Police Headquarters and sent to the Hackensack Hospital for treatment. He refused to tell who cut him. Chief Dunn said Serena evidently was intended as a Black Hand victim, and that this was one means of the Black Hand punishing a "squealer." Screna refused, too, to tell how he got to Rochelle Park or who took him there.

TO FORECLOSE ON "MOP."

Suit Filed in St. Louis by Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—A suit for foreclosure against the Missouri Pacific Railroad was filed in the Federal District Court here yesterday by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and B. F. Edwards of St. Louis.

On Sept. 4, 1915, Circuit Judge E. B. Adams of St. Louis granted at his Summer home in Vermont the application of Edwin S. Sunderland, of the law firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell of this city, for permission to bring the foreclosure suit against the Missouri Pacific.

FEAR REVOLT IN LISBON.

Troops Ready to Quell Uprising in Portuguese Capital.

LISBON, Sept. 19, (via London.)—A report was current here yesterday afternoon that the Royalist adversaries of the Government, aided by the Republican opposition, intended to try to start a revolt.

The troops were held in barracks under arms, but at nightfall everything was calm and they were dismissed.

MRS. DRUMMOND DIES AS SON SPEEDS TO HER

Widow of Marshall Field, Jr., Expires at Her Country Home in England.

HUSBAND NOW AT THE FRONT

Marshall Field, 3d, and His Bride Sailed on Saturday on Learning of His Mother's Illness.

Mrs. Albertine H. F. Drummond, wife of Captain Maldwin Drummond, and the widow of Marshall Field, Jr., died yesterday at her country estate, Cadelands, near Southampton, England, according to word received in this city last night. She was a daughter of Louis C. Huck, a former County Treasurer of Chicago, and at the death of her first husband inherited the income from $1,000,000 for life. Marshall Field, Jr., was found fatally wounded in his Chicago home on Nov. 27, 1905.

Her marriage to Captain Drummond, a grandson of Lord Muncaster and a nephew of the late Sir Arthur Victor Wellington Drummond, took place in the Westminster Registry Office in London on Sept. 3, 1908. Although she had known him for ten years, the marriage came as a surprise to her friends, as it was said that he was practically penniless, having only a younger son's prospects.

Colonel Drummond met his wife when she was touring England with her husband, who became a close friend of the young officer through their mutual liking for outdoor sports. Later, Drummond was entertained at the Chicago home of the Fields. Captain Drummond is now at the front with Sir John French in Flanders, while her favorite son, Marshall Field, 3d, and his wife are on the ocean, having sailed from here last Saturday, in an effort to reach her side before she died.

Mrs. Marshall, mother of Mrs. Marshall Field, 3d, said last night that Mrs. Drummond had been in ill health for several years.

"She was operated on in 1912," she said, "and about a year ago had another operation. Since the last she had suffered from heart attacks. Mrs. Drummond died on Saturday, but we did not receive the cable until today. I do not think that any funeral arrangements will be made until my son-in-law arrives in England.

"Cadelands, the Drummond country place, was turned into a hospital shortly after the war began, and although physically unfit, Mrs. Drummond gave much of her time to carrying on its work. She probably overtaxed her strength."

Mrs. Drummond spent much time in London, her home at 2 Carlton House Terrace being one of the centres of the social life of the American colony. She made frequent trips to this country, and on one occasion was robbed of jewels worth $130,000, which were taken from her cabin on the Amerika while she slept. Later Mrs. Drummond lost a $5,000 ring while traveling in Michigan.

Mrs. Drummond is survived by two sons and a daughter. One of her sons, Marshall Field, 3d, married Miss Evelyn Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall of this city last February. With his wife, he sailed on Saturday on the St. Louis for Liverpool.

In addition to the income left by her first husband, Mrs. Drummond is said to have had a private fortune of more than $500,000.

Under the terms of Marshall Field's will, who died a few months after the death of Marshall Field, Jr., his immense fortune is to remain intact for five years, and then will be divided between his three grandchildren. At the time of Marshall Field, 3d's, marriage it was said that his share of this will amounted to more than $50,000,000.

Contrary to the provisions of the will, Mrs. Drummond sent her sons to Eton and Oxford and brought them up in England. It was the wish of their grandfather that they should be educated here for careers in American business.

CHARLES P. KLING'S SON DIES

Six-Year-Old Grandson of Senator Clark Victim of Appendicitis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19.—Gerald Clarke Kling, 6 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Potter Kling and grandson of ex-United States Senator W. A. Clark, died at the Summer home of his parents, Zabriskie House, on Saturday after an illness starting six weeks ago, when he was removed to the Newport Hospital. Three days later he underwent an operation for appendicitis. This was followed by six other operations. Drs. Stewart Easton and Anderson of Newport and specialists from Boston, New York, and elsewhere were engaged in efforts to save his life.

Last Sunday the boy was removed to his parents' home. All the time he was at the hospital Mr. and Mrs. Kling were at his side night and day.

Dr. Colin McDougall.

Dr. Colin McDougall, formerly physician of the Actors' Fund and widely known in the theatrical profession, died yesterday at his home, 118 West Eighty-fifth Street, in his seventy-second year. He was born in Scotland and came here with his parents when a young man. Dr. McDougall was a graduate of the Bellevue Medical College, and was a member of the New York and County Medical Societies, the Elks, and a former member of the New York Scottish Society. For many years he was connected with the New York Nose, Throat, and Lung Hospital. He was unmarried.

Obituary Notes.

MAXYMILIAN LEWINSON, a civil engineer and head of the firm of Lewinson & Co., contractors, of 7 East Forty-second Street, died yesterday at his home in Scarsdale, N. Y., in his sixty-first year. He was a native of Poland, and came here thirty-five years ago. Mr. Lewinson was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History. He was a Director of the Manhattan Square Apartment Association and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Engineers' Club.

Mrs. LUCIE QUIN BEACH, wife of Captain Edward L. Beach, U. S. N., died in Boston on Friday. When she became ill, her husband, who was in command of the Washington in Haitian waters, left his ship and was with her when she died.

HAROLD W. HOOVER of 134 West Twelfth Street, a special stenographer of the New York Edison Company, died yesterday at Liberty, N. Y., in his fortieth year. He was a son of Wilson W. Hoover, a lawyer, of this city.

FRED W. SCHMIDT, President of S. Schmidt & Co., Inc., dealers in provisions, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 317 West Twenty-second Street, from heart disease.

ISRAEL M. LEVI, a jeweler here for many years, died recently at his home, 273 West 113th Street, in his eighty-eighth year. He was born in Poland and came here when a young man.

PATRICK FLANAGAN, a retired lumber merchant, died on Saturday at his home, 78 Clymer Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL L. HOWLAND, a diamond importer, died on Saturday at his home, 204 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-first year.

GEORGE FAHNER, a silk weaver, died on Saturday at the home of his mother, Mrs. Marie Fahner, in College Point, L. I.

LUDWIG A. LIGHTFOOT, a Director in the Westfield Building and Loan Association, died on Saturday at his home in Westfield, N. J., in his sixtieth year.

CHIEF SHORT DROPS DEAD.

Veteran Fireman Was Famous for Many Rescues He Made.

Battalion Chief Peter Short, famed for his bravery and the second in point of length of service in the Fire Department, dropped dead last night from apoplexy in his home at 8,338 Olinville Avenue, the Bronx, in his sixty-fourth year. He died in uniform, as he had always said he hoped he would.

Chief Short, who was in charge of Fifteenth Battalion Headquarters at White Plains Avenue and Gun Hill Road, was relieved from duty at 6 o'clock and went home. As he reached the top of the stairs he fell, and when other members of the family reached him he was dead.

Chief Short was born in Ireland, coming to this country as a boy with his parents. He was appointed to the department in 1875, and by 1883 was Captain of Engine Company 33. Eighteen years ago he was transferred to Harlem, eight years later being assigned to the Bronx.

His record tells the story of many rescues. One of the most brilliant of these was when, single-handed, using only his scaling ladder, he rescued five women who were penned in the top of a burning tenement and seemed doomed to certain death. Later he performed the same perilous rescue, when he saved the lives of two women and three children in a tenement fire at 80 Mulberry Street.

He was made a Battalion Chief in August, 1885, and for fifteen years had been a substitute Deputy Chief. On May 1 of this year the members of the fire companies in the Fifteenth Battalion presented him with a diamond-studded badge, which will be buried with him in accordance with his wish.

Chief Short was married twice, his two sons by his first marriage both being dead. One son, Peter A. Short, enlisted in the army during the Spanish-American War and was made a Captain for bravery at the battle of San Juan Hill. His widow, who was Miss Katherine Andrews of Albany, and a brother and a niece survive him.

In addition to other decorations earned during his more than forty years' service, Chief Short received the James Gordon Bennett Medal for bravery in performanec of duty.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BASCHKOFF.—Sept. 13, Hill's Sanatorium to Mr. and Mrs. I. Baschkoff, a son.

BERLIN.—Sept. 12, 946 East 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Berlin, a daughter.

COOPERMAN.—Aug. 15, 584 West 152d St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cooperman, a son.

LEVIN.—Sept. 18, 1,902 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. T. Levin, a son.

LITTENBERG.—Sept. 15, 91 East 111th St., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Littenberg, a son.

MANDELBAUM.—Sept. 15, 365 West End Av., to Mr. and Mrs. C. Mandelbaum, a son.

SCHOENHOLZ.—Sept. 14, 424 East 5th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Schoenholz, a daughter.

SIEWERT.—Sept. 15, 1854 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Siegmeister, a son.

SPERBER.—Sept. 18, 801 Fox St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Sperber, a daughter.

Engaged.

BERNSTEIN—SCHREYER.—Jessie Schreyer to Melville L. Bernstein.

BERNSTEIN—STADLER.—Della Stadler to Dr. Luis P. Bernstein.

BORGENICHT—WEINBERGER.—Lillian C. Weinberger to S. William Borgenicht.

BRIGGETT—KUSER.—Marie L. Kuser to John Briggett.

COSEL—HARTOGENSIS.—Ray Hartogensis to Sol A. Cosel.

DENSEN—BESTER.—Birdie Bester to Max Densen.

FLEISCHMANN—BEER.—Josephine Beer to Leo Fleischmann.

FOLTZ—HEYMANN.—Bertha Heymann to Jules H. Foltz.

FOX—STRASS.—Lena Strass to Jacob Fox.

FRANK—MEYER.—Elsie Meyer to Alfred Frank.

FRANK—MOLL.—Helen Moll to Jesse Frank.

GEIST—LOTH.—Corinne B. Loth to Sidney R. Geist.

GOLDBERG—WEISEL.—Helena Weisel to Louis H. Goldberg.

GOLDMAN—STERN.—Lillian Stern to Herman Goldman.

GOLDSTEIN—SIDORSKY.—Ida Sidorsky to Nathan Goldstein.

GOTTLIEB—LIPPMAN.—Hortense M. Lippman to Laurence R. Gottlieb.

KLEINMAN—ROTH.—Celia Roth to Clarence Kleinman.

KREMER—BLOOM.—Fannie Bloom to Joseph C. Kremer.

LESKOWITZ — FINKELSTEIN. — Dorothy Finkelstein to Adnor Leskowitz.

LESSER—ELKIND.—Bertha Elkind to Israel Lesser.

LEWIS—MOSES.—Sarah Moses to Leo Lewis.

REBSOCK—PELZ.—Caryl Pelz to Al Rebsock.

ROTH—JACOBOWITZ.—Tillie Jacobowitz to Louis Roth.

SALOMON—JESSEL.—Selma Jessel to Samuel Salomon.

STERNFELS — OETTINGER.—Matilda Oettinger to Melville K. Sternfels.

STREITFELD—BERNHARDT.—Sadie Bernhardt to Dr. Harry A. Streitfeld.

WYMAN—MILLER.—Mary E. Miller to Walter F. Wyman.

Married

FISH—WIBORG.—On Sept. 18, 1915, at East Hampton, L. I., Olga Wiborg, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Wiborg, to Sidney Webster Fish.

HUMPHREY—JONES.—On Saturday, Sept. 18, 1915, by the Rev. D. Herbert O'Dowd, Ruth, daughter of William Denison Jones, to George S. Humphrey.

BURKE—ALDRICH.—Sept. 18, Helen T. Aldrich to Dr. Franklin Burke.

INSCHO—RHODES.—Sept. 15, Mildred Mae C. Rhodes to Jesse S. Inscho.

MAY—SIEGEL.—Sept. 16, Lillian Siegel to Mortimer A. May.

Brooklyn.

HILLS—LOTT.—Sept. 18, Marie T. Lott to Donald McC. Hills.

Died

BAYLIES.—At his home, 451½ Bellevue Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 18, 1915, Hersey Baylies, in his 66th year.

BEACH.—At Boston, on Friday, Sept. 17, 1915, Lucie Quin Beach, wife of Captain Edward L. Beach, U. S. N. Funeral service will be held at the home of her brother, Edward A. Quin, 329 Washington Av., Brooklyn, on Monday Sept. 20, at 2:30 P. M.

BOYLE.—On Sept. 17, 1915, James W. Boyle, at his residence, 3,810 Broadway. Funeral services on Monday at 11:30 A. M. from the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St. Friends and relatives invited. Interment private. New Canaan, Conn., papers please copy.

DOWDEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 19th, 1915, George Augustus, husband of Cora Bayles Dowden, in his 71st year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 125 Lincoln Ave., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 22nd, at 2:30 P. M.

FARMER.—Sunday, Sept. 19, Elise B. Farmer, beloved daughter of Emma Rosenbaum, mother of Alfred. Funeral at convenience of family.

FARREL.—At the University Hospital, Philadelphia, on Sept. 17, 1915, John Truitt Farrel of New York City, son of the late John and Ellen A. Farrel. Services in St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Tuesday morning, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—On Saturday, Sept. 18, Bessie W., wife of James Voorhees Freeman. Services from her late residence, Sewaren, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 20, on arrival of train leaving New York at 2:30 P. M., New Jersey Central Railroad. Interment private.

FRITZ.—After lingering illness, in his 57th year, Jacob Frits, beloved husband of Mary Fritz, (nee Wiech.) Funeral services at his late residence, 1,419 Clinton Av., near 170th St., Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Relatives, friends, and members Democratic County Committee of Bronx County; invited to attend. Interment Lutheran Cemetery, Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.

GINSBURGH.—Sept. 19, aged 53, Sarah, beloved wife of Herman, and mother of Jeannette Celia Anna, Dr. Edward L. Jacob, and Bernard. Funeral from her late residence, 129 West 112th St., today, 1 P. M. Omit flowers.

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That are business-builders and customer-catchers. Call, write or 'phone Leo F. Sturm, 48 W. 35th St. Tel. Greeley 876. N. Y. C.

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Silk plaid and Botany serge, $7.50 up. STAR DRESS MFG. CO., 126 West 26th St.

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Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 8 West 18th St.

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Serge and Silk Dresses. Great values. MARK & PAUL, 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

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Attractive Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, and Xmas line. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th.

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Pelt'ries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros. 115-25 West 30th St.

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Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc., 140 Fifth Avenue, cor. 19th Street.

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Cottons $2.00-$8.00. Silks $10.50-$27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St., N.Y.

PILE FABRIC COAT
Buyers: Watch for our important announcement on this page. Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., 26 W. 17th St.

SHOW CARDS.
Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

SKIRTS
$18 doz. to $5 each. Best values, best styles. Gustave Baer, 510 6th Ave. (nr. 31st.)

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Phone 2666 Madison Sq. for Plain or Fancy SILKS
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Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear in the Business Page of The New York Times:

Mercantile.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO.,
520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser. 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 589 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; indus., fixtures; machinery. Spr. 2246.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Franklin.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., for 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures

In BROOKLYN, It's 1. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. B. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin, Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1736.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 825.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 456 Broadway. Auctioneers and commission merchants.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 3266 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse. preferred.

William Jacobus, 38 Park Row, specializing in scrap machinery and materials and condemned stores.

Will pay cash or advance money on all merchandise for special auction sales. Gross, Franzblau & Co., Inc., 27 Greene St. Phone Spring 886.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser. 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4545.

K. KAPRELIAN, ORIENTAL RUGS, 179 Madison Av., at 34th St.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership of ENGELBERG, WEIDMANN & COMPANY, composed of the undersigned, heretofore conducting business under said firm name at No. 68 Thomas Street, Manhattan, New York City, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, Mr. Louis Engelberg having purchased the interests of said other two partners in the firm assets and assumed all the liabilities of said co-partnership.

Dated New York, August 28, 1915.

LOUIS ENGELBERG,
JOHN WEIDMANN,
GEORGE F. THIES.

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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOHN HENLE, 1,13. Broadway, wants good quality suits, gowns, evening coats; cash.

JOBBER looking at Hall line popular priced coats. Call Monday, after 9 A. M., fifth floor, 20 West 21st St.

WESTERN JOBBER wants line of misses' fur trimmed suits and novelty coats, white and mixtures. Z 386 Times Annex.

WE HAVE 80 pieces of P. P. L. poplins in green, brown, Copen., to close out at 87½c. 188 West 25th St., sixth floor.

FOR SALE, AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE, 75 PIECES ASSORTED COLORS 36-INCH WHIPCORD, 25 AND 30 CENT QUALITY. SIMON TUCH & CO., 1,133 BROADWAY, ROOM 1,416.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4348.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

SAMPLES MAY BE SOLD.

Rule Against It by the Commerce Commission Set Aside.

The sale or free distribution of samples will no longer be construed as unlawful, according to a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which followed a proceeding brought by the Jewelers' Board of Trade and other organizations, to determine whether the original ruling was reasonable. The Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association has made a report on the matter.

In June, 1910, the carriers adopted a rule defining "sample baggage," which was expressed substantially in the following form:

"Sample baggage consists of samples of merchandise carried by commercial travelers, including salesmen's sample catalogues, with a view of enabling them to make sales of goods similar to the samples carried, and not for sale or free distribution by the owner or owners, their branch houses, customers or others."

As it has been the custom of traveling salesmen for many years to sell or otherwise dispose of samples upon occasion, a practice well known to the railroads and against which they raised no objection, it was felt that the enforcement of such a provision as the above was unreasonable and unjust. A protest followed, with the result that the prohibition against the sale or free disposition of samples was found to be unreasonable and is to be withdrawn.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel, women's fur coats, fur sets, and muslin underwear.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale—M. Wilson, 396 Lenox Av., 10:30, trunks, bags, furniture, &c.

D. Hartmann, assignee sale—Groceries, 2,002 Eighth Av., 10:30.

P. Finkelstein, 108 E. Houston St.—Tailors' trimmings.

Tuesday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks, and suits.

Samuel Marx, 18 Waverley Place—Socks, fixtures, and machinery of Schanzer Bros.; also hats and caps, woolens, &c.; Gearson C. Young, 165 Broadway, attorney.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Dresses, suits, coats, waists, skirts, and silk jersey petticoats, 10:30.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 488 Broadway—Hosiery, underwear, and handkerchiefs, 10:30.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—550 pieces of woolens and worsteds, men's and women's wear, fancy worsteds and mixtures, fine serges, fancy suitings, &c.; also linings; 10:15.

Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway—Ladies' wearing apparel, suits, dresses, skirts, and waists, 10:30; also Friday.

Wednesday.

Samuel Marx, at International Motor Co., West End Av. and 64th St.—Mack Truck No. 523, for Cook & Eldred, 45 Broadway, attorneys.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway.—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

Friday.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale, Solomon Porcnoy to Max Leaf, assignee, 10:30, at Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse, 6 and 8 First St.—Gocarts, wheels, tricycles, and bicycle supplies, fixtures, &c.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway,—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

ART AND RETAIL.

Tuesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 331 4th Av.—Opening sale of home furnishings, European and Oriental porcelains, cut glass, Turkish floor coverings, draperies, and hangings, oil paintings, &c., 2 P. M.; also Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Thursday.

Silo, 1 West 45th St.—Household furnishings, art objects, &c., 2:30; also Friday and Saturday.

Clarke, 5 West 44th St.—Modern furniture, property of Ralph Gretsch and Samuel Foot, 2:30.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Household furnishings and effects; also Friday.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALTOONA—William F. Gable & Co.; I. Trudeau, notions; J. G. Harris, art goods; 2 Walker.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Posley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; F. Quellmalz, piece goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—I. Simon & Bros; B. Simon, woolens; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. B. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland Dry Goods Co.; J. D. Granfield, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

CHICAGO—"Hillman's;" M. H. Meyer, silks, dress goods, linings; H. Kassakoff, ribbons, umbrellas; Miss E. Keltner, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. H. Jamieson, dry goods; C. L. Hoskens, domestics; E. A. Clark, boys' clothing; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; N. Neuman, cotton goods; Miss E. Thal, misses' suits, dresses; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; S. Willard, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, basement; 40 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; A. M. Hendrick, general mdse.; 43 W. 23.

CHICAGO—Lederer Bros. & Co.; W. D. Lederer, Class goods; 268 Church.

CHICAGO—J. M. Smyth & Co.; Mr. Eckman, furn. goods; Broztel.

CHICAGO—Lederer Bros. & Co.; W. D. Lederer, same goods; 256 Church.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogne Co.; H. H. Frost, domestics; 200 5th Av.; Wallicks.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. T. Tyroler, cloaks, waists, furs; Miss Moscovics, suits; 71 W. 23.

CLEVELAND — Billstein-Klopper Co.; N. Klopper, notions, novelties; Elk's Club.

DALLAS — Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; W. L. Logan, domestics; A. E. Aarons, dry goods; 43 Leonard; Grand.

DETROIT—J. Burrows, skirts, dresses; B'way Central.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; E. A. Burkhardt, notions, laces, ribbons; 43 Leonard.

DUNKIRK, Ind.—Dunkirk Mercantile Co.; M. Cohen, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 38 W. 32.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; R. Austin, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

FORT WAYNE—Wolf & Dessauer; D. B. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; J. J. Egan, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. H. Block & Co.; M. S. Block, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,261 B'way.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; Miss I. Ulrich, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Reid & Hughes Co.; L. E. Bennink, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; H. A. Koll, house furn. goods; 215 4th Av.; Flanders.

LYNCHBURG—Quinn-Marshall Co.; C. L. Snidow, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; W. M. Miles, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; Miss E. E. Murray, hosiery, underwear, furs, goods; 75 Spring.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; Miss E. E. Murray, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; F. O. Williams, books, stationery; 2 Walker; Imperial.

MINNEAPOLIS — Bradshaw Bros.; S. B. Bradshaw, wrs. raised, with the result that the prohibition against the sale or free disposition of samples was found to be unreasonable and is to be withdrawn.

NASHVILLE—E. Milder, serge-silk combination dresses, silk dresses; 13 East 33d.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Potvin, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. J. McGuire, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; C. I. Smith, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wm. M. Rieke & Co.; W. M. Rieke, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; H. F. Ensign, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

PEORIA—Clarke & Co.; P. Wolff, women's suits, waists; 31 Union Sq.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Broadway.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; M. A. Cook, wash goods; 2 Walker.

SALEM, Mass.—Wm. Webber Co.; Miss A. Buckley, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

SAVANNAH—M. Blumenthal, clothing, furn. goods; Park Av.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; W. H. Warner, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat, Inc.; J. J. Hoar, silk petticoats; 75 Spring.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat, Inc.; J. Hoar, silk petticoats; McAlpin.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; W. Macauley, suits, wraps, waists; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; J. P. Gorman, silks; 377 B'way.

TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; J. H. Tyroler, women's, misses' cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts; R. M. Williams, men's furn. goods, umbrellas, women's, children's knit underwear, hosiery; 116 W. 32.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; O. A. Baker, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 23 E. 26.

TREMONT, Ohio—J. Joseph & Sons; B. Joseph, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.

TRENTON—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

UTICA—A. S. & J. Hunter; W. T. Megarell, wash goods; Grand.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss M. Curran, gloves, umbrellas; 334 4th Av.; Holland House.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Co.; A. S. Lyall, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

WESTERLY, R. I.—J. T. Ople & Co.; Mrs. M. E. Keystone, notions, neckwear; Miss E. Farrell, laces embroideries; McAlpin.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; W. McMurtrie, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; A. Vander Pyl, hosiery; S. E. Emery, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.

WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner Putman Co.; E. M. Hill, domestics; 75 Spring.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. L. Fordyce & Co.; D. B. Jones, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

Filene's Automatic Bargain BASEMENT

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Jobbers and Sales Agents

Are you taking Advantage of the Filene Basement as an outlet for your "jobs"?

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$3.50 to $5 Elsewhere.

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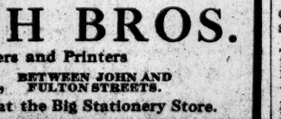
Glass is easily raised.

Size 19 x 24 inches.



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Manufacturing Stationers and Printers
77 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN JOHN AND FULTON STREETS.
Your Money Back Always the Rule at the Big Stationery Store.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the month of September will be as follows: Bankruptcy motions on Wednesdays, Sept. 22 and 29; general motions on Sept. 23 and 30; notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day; notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Bryant<Goldberg. | Sanders<Canton Met C

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal Calendar, at 10:30 A. M. US<Peterson.

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J.—Equity Calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

Cheatham Elec S D Co<B R T & ano.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—Litigated motions.

Re Roberts.
Wisch<Rudinger.
Cook<Durning.
Driscoll<Comm of P Wks, (bridge over Harlem River.)
Voglander<Vogrland'r
Hammerstein Amus Co <Un Booking Of.
Purdy<Purdy.
Cudlitz<Kodak Theatre
Berry<Johnstone.
Boynton<Boughton.
Beck<Moore.
Falter<Busch.
Goldberg<Fid & Cas.
Young<Winton Motor Carriage Co.
Simmons<Treuhold.
Falter<Busch. (2.)
Un Metal Cov D S Co <Rosenberg & F Co.
Levy<Halliday. (2.)
Brown<Berardini.
Stemmler<Aldsdorf.
Moolten<L I RR.
Hidden<C, R I & P.
Tepper<Tepper.
Larchan<Sandrovitz.
US Trust Co<Crotty.
Mills<Withers.
Gritz<Rocke.
Berger<Tilyou Rty Co
Hoenig<Hoenig.
Doyle<Fitzgerald.
Re Brogan.
Lund<Hirsinger.
Mandeville<Ball.
Kuechle<Sloane.
Van Duzer<Thorpe.
Re Brogan.
Goldberg<I R T.
Sweetwood<Sweetwood
Re Frank (Taylor Av)
Kopelman<Muhlstein.
Motherhood Educ Socy Inc<Bell.
Stewart<Ireland, (2.)
Nathan<Block.
Un Dime Sav Bk< McDonald.
Flynn<CNY.
Williamson<Porter.
Cochran<Canham.
E I du Pont de Nem P Co<Wilcox.
Mullarkey<Cohen & L.
Re Adelson.
Re Seligman, R & Co
Treitel<Bamberger.
Miller<Campbell.
Laxer<Schawoir.
Morgan<Hesslock R E.
Menzie<Menzie.
White<Buckley.
Cardile<Royal M Wks
Carter<So Pac Co.
Yeska<Paoli.
Re Carl, (Pullman.)
Piesen<Kelly.
Reilly<Smith.
McCahill Soda Fount<Fesler Sales Co.
Re Dickinson, (Gaillard.)
Baron de Hirsch Fund <Cohen.
Greenberg & Gordon Amus Co<Gold.
Dugan<Dugan.
People<De Villers.
Re McGilvray, (Bell.)
Re Savoy Lunch, Inc.
Pope<Meehan.
Gebert<Gebert.
Re Knapp.
Powell<Powell.
NY Co Natl Bk< Herrman.
Re Melvin Stable Co.
Kittredge<Grannis.
Dittrich<Ashley.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

PART VI.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Elizabeth Diehl,
Albert O Whitney,
Caroline Edelbohls,
Helen Reiners,
Mary McMahon,
Clementine Furniss,
Jennie Schoonmaker,
Kate Machlin,
John H Van Amringe,
Eben Plympton, (at 11 A. M.)

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.

L Tannenbaum Strauss Co<Hopalteum Rty Co.
Joseph<Joseph.
Dineen<Folger.
Birnbaum<Rohe.
Security Bk<Schnable.
Goss<Goss.
Downes & Co.<Pearson.
Cameron<Solinsky.
Frobliger<Longuemare Carburetor Co.
Dower<Solomon.
Abalafia<Garfiel.
Spicer<Kane.
Jacobson<Strand Men's Wear Co.
Howland<Bradley Co.
Gimbel Bros<Public Serv Exp Co.
Anyon<Calhoun.
Hickey<CNY Rys.
Milton Schnaier Co< 38 W 39th St. Co.
Safflate<Thos Mulligan.
Model Bld'g & Loan Assoc.<NJ Fire I.
Greenstein<Bashkowitz.
Griffin<Kings.
Milton Schnaier & Co< 38 W 39th St.
Wall<Fletcher.
Kahn<Greenbaum.
Model Bld'g & Loan Assoc<NJ Fire Ins.
Bauker Cont Co.<W H Callahan Cont.
Paris<Troubetskoy.
Wickens<Gurley.
Shapiro<Rosenbaum.
Lloyd<Daily Credit Serv Corp.
Nagel<Rosenfeld.
Streyckmans<Kinetophate Corp.
Burns Bros.<Bullowa.
Ackerman<Bohm.
Dworkin<Cohen.
US Rubber Co.< Thompson.
Bellar<Schnoll.
Butler Bros<Kaiser.
Day<Comm Shirt Co.
M Kaempfer & Sons< Reichschaffen.
Di Roma<Criscuuli Bros.
Forman<Gilman.
Collingwood Rty Co.< Stahlke.
Hurwitz<Oppenheim.
Stadtmore<Rubin.
Donnelley<B'way Window Clean Co.
Goldberg<Schulman.
Litwin<Blumenkron.
Bleeck<Cuba.
Roth<Baun.
Jackson<US Tire Co.
Wiener<Cong Darsech.
Ajak-Grieb Rub Co.< Brand.

PART II.—Allan, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

N Y C & H R R R< Murray.
Fay<I R T.
Moran Towing Trans Co<Walker.
Wertzman<NY Rwys.
Ludwig<Krischer.
Monnix<NY Rwys.
Mitler<same.
Cal Wine & Bernikow< Schiavone<Faust.
Chamberlain M W Str <M Antoinette Hotel
Same<Cambridge Con.
Shapiro<Fleischer.
Wirt<I R T.
Mulligan<NY Rwys.
Robinson<Excel Brew.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Moran<F L Cranford, Inc.
McGetterich<NY Rys.
Regal Holding Co< Berger.
Gurman<Rabinowitz.
Lanzillo<Rothschild.
Quinn<NY Rwys.
Maculewicz<Int Mer Mar. (2.)
Nadmich<Penn RR.
Consolazio<Buffardi.
Goldmeer<Fargo.
Oneto.
Riordan<Starrett Co.
Rizzo<Solomon.
Langan<Christal.

Vincequerra<Pitts Con
Cigna<same.
Schaffer<NY Rwys.
Rubine<same.
Rubins<same, (2.)
Noline<same.
Dashansoff<Mohlsaat.
White<NY Rwys.
Gotlieb<Union Rwys.
Cornelisse<Surp Store.
Cries<I R T.
Weiss<NY Rwys.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Kaempfer<Polskin.
Lynch<Lindau.
Beck<M Bonwit & Co.
Hoffman<Manheim.
Ridgeway<Blancke.
Parker<Essie Const Co
Leichter<Weber.
Salkind<Gluck.
Apfelbaum<Kohn.
Phillips<Sussman, (2.)
Ganz<Friedman.
Pictorial Review Co< Goldberger.
Am Kalamein Wks< 38 W 39th St Co.
Pessel<Olive.
Grannattasio<Ensign Imp Co.
Clear.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Weil<Jacobson.
Keiser<Schrier.
J M Haffen Co<Bleyer Day<Cem Shirt Co.
Turner<G F Picken Const Co.
Bloom<Schwartz.
Sinclair<Frazer.
Berg<Bonwit.
Reinich<Lipschitz.
Greenpoint Fire Brick Co<Bellmer.
Palmer<Grimwood.
Clear.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Brown, (Tierney)—Joseph Hennessy.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Falk<Kilian—Kneeland Moore. Koppelman<Muhlstein—John H. Rogan. N. Y. Trust Co.<Simon—Henry W. Pollack.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Malovinia E. Welsh<Henry B. Welsh—Thomas Gilmartin.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Joseph Bulova<Herman Rosenbaum—Joseph P. Segal. Lawyers Mtg Co.<Abraham Schwab—Saul E. Rogers.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Ex parte, at 10 A. M. Motion calendar adjourned until Sept. 21.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motions:
Estates of:
Henry Reinhardt,
Ellen B. Lucas,
Julius Virshup,
William Widmann.
Wills for Probate:
Alessandro Pengi,
Eliza Christina Merz,
Eugenia Baisley.
Guardianship:
Loretta Mellon,
Margaret Mellon,
Charles J. Mellon,
Accountings:
Marco Papa,
Giovanni Molino.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Katz<Union Ry.
Biegel<Int R T Co.
Alexander<Bronx Publishing.
Fried<Boulevard Auto
Bendremer<Un Ry.
Byrne<Same.
Russ<Same.
Manowitz<Same.
Fenton<Brand & Silverstein I Wks, Inc.
Wartelsky<Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Ausbuettel<Guggols—James A. Newman. Trustees of NY. Universalist Relief Fund<Commisky—Sidney J. Cowen. Hoehns<Wenigmann—Arthur N. Giegerich. Clark<Leturgy—George B. Hayes.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—NY Investor's Corp'n.<Raemo Realty Co., Inc.—John W. Stocker. City Real Estate Co.<Same—John W. Stocker.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Clark, J.—Motions.

Zubrickas<Phila & Read Coal & I. Co.
Nicias<J & T C Co.
Anderson<B U C Co.
Cannon & ano<G C Engel Co.
Anderson<Derby et al.
Taube, R C I & B RR. (2.)
Bally<B H RR.
Ford<Ford.
Lowenthal<Brewster.
The Thrift<Maher et al.
Cehlo<Bershadsky.
Victory<Carpenter, Bexley & Her, Inc.
Johnson<Groberg.
Mahony<Lohm'n et al.
Denning<Am D Syng.
D'Urso<Carpenter, Boxley & Her. Inc.
De Meo<Goodwin-Gallagher S & G Co.
McBennett<Bianchi et al.
Goldberg<Kamen.
Bresslin<Star Co.
Ahler<Antler.
Ditmas<Georges Rty Co et al.
J L Sigretto & Co< Eismarck et al.
Isakson<Ross et al.
Cole<J Wanamaker.
NY Mtge & Sec Co< Stanley et al.
Adolph Rty Co<Frederick Const Co et al.
Dime Savings Bk< Watson & Pit et al.
People<Alex.
Myers<Leving'n et al.
Mann<Am Fidel Co.
Rosen<Kass.
Dorr<Hildreth et al.
Wolf<Ross.
Peck<Cook et al.
Viehmann<V'n et al.
Hewlett<Ellsworth et al.
Orton<Weaver.
Rosenthal<Solotoroffsky et al.
Warren<McCormack.
Ridgewood Nat Bk< NY & Q E L & P Co.
Re Merrifield, (Scofield.)
Pielilo<Montauk Metallic Bed Co.
Re Gehrken.
Fuzo<Fuzo.
M Kaplan, Inc< Feeney.
Schulte Rty Co<Huff et al.
Re 26th Av. (C E Co.)
Swan<Swan. (2.)
Kramm<Williamsburg Savings Bank.
Hamilton Trust Co< Dickerson.
Hoffman<Davis.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.

Clarke<1,775 De Kalb Av Co.
Realty As<Londrigan.
Kyte<Duyckinck.
Springsteen<Springst'n
Mintzer<Kornblum.
Lankau<Borwegen.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 2,323.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Caroline Williams,
Bella Roarty,
Henry Peterson,
Clement Harron,
Flora Koppel.
Accounting of:
Edward W. Day,
Mary Thompson,
Victor A. Harder,
Henry C. Mangels,
Tunis J. Powell,
John Gallagher,
Catherine Quinn,
Catherine A Knowlton
Leopold Wicklund.
Administration of:
Henry Heik,
Peter Carroll,
Michael Zaccaro.
Estates of:
Emma C. McGeary,
Henry G. Sterling,
Joseph K. Bell,
Guardianship of:
Shapiro Infants.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Socoloski<Lott.
Meizler, as admr< Long Island RR Co.
Duggan<NY & Queens Co Ry Co.
Presley<Schumacher.
Schuler<Concord C Co.
Agrillo<Schauck et al.
Cosgrove<Astoria Light, H & P Co.
Fajella as admr< Millang<Gilkinson.
Welk<B H RR Co.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call.

McKeon<NY & Queens Co Ry Co.
Kaiser<Gyaran.
J Welding T Co<F & M Schaefer B Co.
Nunziato, as admr< NY & Q Co Ry Co.
O'Brien<CNY.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

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We have prepared a pamphlet outlining a plan which, once adopted and consistently followed, should enable any man to make steady financial progress. The plan is based upon the elements of saving, compound interest and conservative investment—all of fundamental importance in the accumulation of wealth. Included in the pamphlet are tables illustrating the efficient workings of compound interest, and concrete examples of conservative investment bonds.

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with principal and interest payable in American money in New York, may now be obtained to yield from

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There is no obligation on your part.

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The soundest investment securities are low in price and may now be bought to best advantage, both for permanent income and future appreciation.

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Travelers Letters of Credit

WE OWN AND OFFER
$250,000
N. Y. STATE 4½s
1963-1964
110¼ and Interest
Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

While the stock market was influenced also by other matters last week the matter upon which practically all of the financial community centred its interest was the proposed credit to Great Britain and France. This is a transaction to which this market has looked forward for many months, for it was taken for granted long ago that sooner or later arrangements would have to be entered into to enable our customers to correct the disadvantage growing out of the severe decline in sterling exchange. This market has looked forward to this transaction as a thing necessary for the European countries, notably for England, which are buying here in huge quantities, but also as a thing equally necessary for ourselves if we are to avoid the adverse consequences of a depression in exchange so great that it would put unnecessary barriers in the way of the free sale of our products to European consumers, including the Governments which, because of the war, are themselves the largest consumers of all things for the support of life and for the maintenance of warfare.

In some quarters the mistake had been made of not keeping in mind sufficiently clearly the fact that while it is Great Britain and France which are borrowing it is the United States which will receive the benefits of the purchases to be made out of the proposed loan. This transaction is being entered into not because of any pro-Allies sentiment, but strictly as a business undertaking fully justified by the circumstances and bound to exert favorable effect upon our own commerce. It is a commercial and not a political loan, and as such there cannot be any opposition to it by any American on the ground that it is designed to further the interests of this country or of that. The country whose interest it is primarily designed to further so far as the participation of our bankers and of our investors in the matter goes is the United States. The efforts which are being made to becloud this fact are not likely to meet with much success, for it is altogether too clear to any business man or investor who seeks to analyze the effect of the granting of international credits under existing conditions that that will further the interest of this country at large through furthering the interest of the very large number who directly or indirectly are participating in the production, the transportation, and the sale of American goods to foreign consumers. Nor is it a question of financing our sales of war munitions, for those would be bought from us no matter what the rate of exchange and no matter what the cost. It is a question rather of financing that very large part of our exports to other countries which are subject to the ordinary influences of the law of supply and demand, and the demand for which would unquestionably be curtailed should we by refusing to grant credits cause such a depreciation in exchange as would result in a prohibitive addition to the cost of goods purchasable in this market.

As it came from day to day to be more clearly recognized that in any proposed credit to Great Britain and France we are in effect undertaking to protect our own trade and thus give greater assurance of the continuance of prosperity in lines where prosperity has already developed and of an extension of that prosperity in other directions, the markets reflected more and more clearly the favorable effect of the expected conclusion of the negotiations which were under way all last week between the Anglo-French financial mission and our bankers. If the indications at the close of the week are borne out it will soon be possible for the conferees to make known the successful conclusion of their labors. This is an unusual transaction in its amount and in its special circumstances, but not at all unusual in international finance in its main purpose. Trade thrives on credit and languishes under a lack of it. What we are now undertaking to do for England and France because they are customers, and customers who at the moment are buying an extraordinarily large amount from us, these very countries, and particularly Great Britain, have done for us in the past as they likewise have done for many other countries. It was to England that we looked for a market for a large part of the refunding bonds which this country put out after the close of the civil war, and it was only after England had taken a large amount of these bonds that our own market began to absorb them freely. The circumstances of the two transactions are different, but they each represent a transaction in international credit for the advantage of both borrower and lender. It was to our advantage then to sell bonds abroad, and it will be to our advantage now in the changed conditions in which we find ourselves to buy the bonds of our foreign customers.

The grant of this credit will mean much for our immediate trade outlook, and it will mean much, too, for the future of our financial and commercial relations with other countries. The taking of this loan is a twofold measure of protection, for in addition to safeguarding our trade by supplying our customers with the means of payment it will help to safeguard us against the adverse influence of a too great supply of credit, which if withheld from the work which it ought to perform in financing our foreign trade will seek employment in other directions, leading almost certainly to inflation which eventually would bring serious consequences in its wake. Fortunately the chances of the negotiations being concluded favorably and of the loan when it is offered meeting with hearty response seem very good indeed. The loan, it is practically assured, will be $500,000,000 at least, and may be considerably more, up to a possible total of $750,000,000, which seems to be the highest figure which our bankers are disposed to discuss. It may be taken for granted that in formulating the terms and conditions of the loan care will be taken to include in it features which will add to its attractiveness in the eyes of investors. Besides giving them a yield unusually high on a security of such high grade, it will probably give them a hold on the profits to be derived from the recuperation of British credit during the period after the restoration of peace, in which the long process of building up what the war has torn down will be carried on.

While progress was being made in this most important international operation progress seemed also to be making in the solution of our controversy with Germany growing out of the illegal conduct of her submarine warfare against merchant vessels. This country is awaiting proof of Germany's decision to conform to international law in the use of her submarines, but the news indicates that there is much more ground now than there was at the time of the sinking of the Arabic for expecting a favorable outcome of the negotiations which are now being carried on between the two Governments. The course of German diplomacy is very uncertain, and it is perhaps nothing more than prudent to keep to an attitude of reserve concerning the settlement of our difficulties with Germany, but clearly the hope of a settlement being arrived at is supported by the tenor of the recent news from Berlin.

MONEY TENSION RELAXES.

London Finds Funds Available for Stock Speculation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The money market was easier last week, especially short term discounts, owing to large Government disbursements. Treasury bills for £7,500,000 matured yesterday, and £45,000,000 will fall due in October. The clearing banks have agreed not to lend short term money below 4½ per cent., but funds on American and Colonial collateral are available at 3½ per cent. The exact amount of Treasury bills due to mature soon is unknown, as the prevailing method of "over the counter" sales has not been accompanied by announcements of amounts disposed of. Under the old method, weekly sales were under £3,000,000.

The money market is beginning to gossip about fresh Government borrowings. It is estimated that funds in hand are sufficient to last another two months, provided the replacement of maturing Treasury bills is carried out in the manner expected. It is believed that the Treasury bill rate will be raised when the war loan is fully paid in. A new public loan is not looked for before December or January, although hints are being dropped in some financial quarters that a plan may accompany the budget statement next Tuesday.

French Treasury bills to the amount of £2,000,000 have been renewed here for one year at 5% per cent. The decline of French exchange last week perhaps was due to the establishment of additional credits in New York, although no information regarding such a development is obtainable here. The rise of dollar exchange is thought to be in anticipation of a favorable announcement regarding the Anglo-French credit negotiations in New York. The improved rate has worked to check the sale of American securities by British holders. Russian Treasury bills are quoted on a 5½ per cent. basis, and Japanese bills at 4½ per cent.

Money is available for speculation in stocks, and Kaffirs have shown a fair degree of activity. Investment issues are in light demand, however, as buyers are holding off until the income tax proposals are made public.

FRANCE PLANS A NEW LOAN.

Government's Revenues Fall Off—Heavy Tone on Bourse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The Bourse was heavy in tone at the close of the week, rentes selling at 67.25, ex-coupon three francs. Bank shares were weak, but Americans remained steady. Continued selling did not affect the prices of Russian coppers.

The agreement outlined in a previous cable between the Agents de Change and the Bank of France for the settlement of pre-war Bourse accounts has been ratified.

Exchange is not so unsettled. Sterling is steady at 27.42, while the New York quotation is 5.80. The bank received 60,000,000 francs in gold and retired 13,000,000 francs of pre-moratorium acceptances this week. No increase in war financing was shown in the bank's statement. Circulation increased 44,000,000 francs.

Finance Minister Ribot has announced that there will be another big war loan next month. The Government's revenues to date were 444,000,000 francs smaller than in the same period of 1914, the income from imports being 122,000,000 francs and from exports 2,250,000,000 francs.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Sept. 18, 1915.

STOCKS, (SHARES).

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	847,671	.....	491,876
Tuesday	451,448	.....	457,493
Wednesday	519,708	.....	483,183
Thursday	464,943	.....	414,831
Friday	735,990	.....	403,982
Saturday	898,596	.....	73,630
Total week	2,918,328	.....	2,379,983
Year to date	104,063,989	45,989,256	62,671,685

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$2,590,500	.....	$1,591,500
Tuesday	2,568,500	.....	1,497,000
Wednesday	2,460,000	.....	1,510,500
Thursday	2,288,000	.....	2,137,500
Friday	2,165,500	.....	1,238,500
Saturday	1,408,000	.....	547,500
Total week	$13,425,500	$.....	$8,522,500
Year to date	562,019,700	425,061,000	370,072,420

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week in 1913, as the Stock Exchange was closed at this time last year:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 18,'15.	Sept. 20,'13.	Changes.
R.R. & misc.	2,914,428	2,279,855 +	634,588
Banks	.....	50 —	50
Mining	1,100	100 +	1,000

BONDS.

R.R. & misc.	$12,986,000	$8,026,500	+$4,959,500
Government	91,500	102,000 —	10,500
State	45,000	90,000 —	47,000
City	305,000	304,000 +	1,000
Total, all	$13,425,500	$8,522,500	+$4,903,000

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 18, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$18,425,500	$562,019,700
Same period last year	.....	425,061,100
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.12 81.88	84.48 81.51
Same period last year	....	89.42 82.78

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	75	75	75	12
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	132	130	132	9
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	81¾	80½	81	6
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100¼	100	100¼	10
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 4s	94	94	94	1
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	98¼	98	98	85
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103¼	103	103	18
Am. Hide & L. 6s	108	108	108	9
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	106¼	105¾	106½	16
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	102½	101¾	102	31
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	87¾	87	87¾	139
A., T. & T. Co. 4s	96	95½	96	12
Am. Writ. Paper 6s	64	64	64	1
Ann Arbor 4s	57	57	57	5
Armour & Co. 4½s	91¾	91¼	91¼	59
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	91	90½	91	280½
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'80	101¼	101	101	27
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'53	101¼	100¾	100¾	19
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	80½	80¼	80¼	5
A.,T.&S.F.adj.4s,sta.	81¾	80½	81¾	12
A., T. & S. F., Tr. St. L. 4s	85¼	83¾	85¾	1
Atl. Coast Line 4s	85½	85	85¼	40
Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s	80½	80	80½	7
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	90½	89¼	90¼	105
Balt. & O. g. 4s	85¾	85¼	85½	92½
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	86¼	86	86¼	205
B. & O., S. W. 3½s	87	86¼	86½	19
B.& O.,P.,L.E.W.V.4s	78	77¼	78	14
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	100	99½	99¾	79
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102	102	102	25
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '15	100¼	99¾	100	51
B'klyn R. T. g. 5s	102	102	102	4
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	98¼	98½	98¾	41
B'klyn Un. El. 5s,sta.	98¾	98½	98¾	9
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	13
B.,C.,R. & N.col.tr.5s	99	99	99	4
Bush Terminal 4s	87	87	87	1
Can. So. con. 5s	100¼	100	100¼	34
Central Leather 5s	99½	99¼	99¼	41
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	96¾	96¼	96¾	4
C. R. R. & B. Ga. 5s	87¼	86½	86½	9
Central of N. J. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	13
Central of N.J.5s,reg.	110½	110¼	110½	7
Central Pacific 4s	85¼	84½	85	216½
Central Pacific 3½s	84¾	84½	84½	1½
Cent. Pac. T. S. L. 4s	82¾	82¼	82¼	
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	102	101¾	101¾	24
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	76	74½	76	143
Chas. & O. gen. 4½s	85	84½	85	22
Chi. & Alten 3½s	44	44	44	2
Chi., B. & Q. gen. 4s	88¼	88	88¾	58
Chi., B. & Q. it. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	816
Chi.,B. & Q. Ill. D.4½s	92	92	92	15
C., B. & Q., Ill. D.4s	93½	93¼	93¼	14
C., B. & Q. Ia. D. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
C., B. & Q. Ia. D. 4s	99	99	99	1
Chi. & R. Ill. gen. 5s	90	90	90	9
C. & Gt. West. 4s	64¾	64	64¼	40
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s	85¾	85	85	14
C., M. & St. P. g.4½s	98½	98	98	18
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	88¾	88¾	88¾	3
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	94¼	93¾	93½	230½
C., M. & St. P. c. 5s	103	102¾	102¾	20
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	84¾	84¾	84¾	2
C., M. & Pug. So. 4s	85¾	85¼	85¾	11
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	102½	102½	102½	23
C. & N. W. g. 4s	92¼	92	92¼	70
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	8
C. & N. W. d. 5s, '33	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	79½	79	73¾	72
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	62	61¼	61¾	169
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s	47¼	43¾	46	437
C.,St.P.,M. & O.deb.5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	5
Chi. & W. Ind. con.4s	74¾	74¾	74¾	5
Chile Copper 7s	113¾	113¼	113¾	66
C.,C.,C. & St. L.gen.4s	70¾	70¾	70¾	2
C., C., & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	77	77	77	1
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	92	92	92	1
Col. Industrial 5s	80	78¼	78	15
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	79	79	79	6
Col. & South. 1st 4s	86	85¼	85¼	12
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	116¼	115½	115½	9
Corn Prod.Ref.1.f.5s,'24	94½	94	94½	5
Cub.-Am.Sug.col.6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	30
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97¼	97	97	7
D. & H. ref. 4s	90¾	90	90¾	66
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¾	100¾	100½	76
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	45	45	45	6
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	68	68	69	14½
Detroit United 4½s	72¼	71	71	12
Dist. Securities 5s	64½	64	64	68
Du Pont Powder 4½s	104½	102	102	128
E. T., V. & G. con.5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	3
Ed.El.of B'klyn con.4s	87¾	87¼	87½	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	77½	77	77½	58
Erie gen. 4s	69	68½	68¾	92
Erie con. 7s	106¼	106¼	106¾	3
Erie conv. 4s	68¾	68¾	68¾	151
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	70¾	69	70¾	182
Erie., Penn., col. 4s	86¾	86¼	86¼	4
Gal., H. & S. A., M. & P. 5s	100	100	100	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	101½	101¾	101½	76
General Elec. 3½s	76½	76½	76½	3
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	94¾	94	94¾	40
Hocking Val. 4½s	88	87½	88	14
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	72	72	72	27
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	27	26	26¾	73
Illinois Cent. 4s, 1951	96	96	96	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	82¼	81¾	81¾	17
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	90	90	90	10
Illinois Cent. ref. 4s	88	88	88	41
Illinois Steel 4½s	87	86¾	86½	52
Indiana Steel 5s	101½	101	101¼	22
Ingp. Cop. cv. 6s	142	139½	142	124½
Inkp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	142½	139½	142¾	94
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74¼	74	74¼	149
Inter.-Met. 4½s, reg.	73¾	73¾	73¾	5
Interboro. R. T. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	64
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	76	75¾	76	190
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	76¼	75¾	76¼	642
Int. Navigation 5s	69	65¾	69	39
Int. Paper 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	18
Int. Paper Co. 5s	79	79	79	3
Int. Steam Pump 5s	65	62	64½	204½
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	65	61	63¾	53
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	82	80	80	2
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	43	42¾	42¾	6
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	66¼	66¼	66¼	1
K.C., Ft.S. & M. 4s,r.	65¾	65¾	65¾	3
Kan. City So. 3s	67	66¾	67	2
Kan. City So. 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	7
Kan. City Term. 4s	84¾	84	84¼	15
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	85	83¾	84	377
Lack Steel 5s, 1923	95	95	95	2
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	100¾	100¾	2
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Lake Shore 3½s	80¾	80¼	80¾	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91¼	90¾	91	20
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	91	89¾	90¾	104
Liggett & Myers 7s	123½	123½	123½	12
Liggett & Myers 5s	102¼	102	102¼	15
Lorillard 7s	120	120	120	4
Lorillard 5s	99¾	99¼	99¾	26
Louis. & Jeff. Brg. 4s	80	80	80	2
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	90¼	90	90¼	56
Louis. & Nash. g. 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	9
L. & N., A.K. & C. 4s	84½	84½	84½	3
Manhattan Cons. 4s	82	82	82	9
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	85	85	85	3
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101	101	101	3
Mex. Pet. 6s, Ser. A.	106½	106½	106¾	5
Mich. State Tel. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	6
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	107½	107½	107½	10
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	48¼	44½	47	10
M.,St.P.& S.S.M.c.4s	87¼	86½	87¼	14
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	75¼	74¾	74¾	16
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	52	51¾	52	14
M., K. & T. ref. 4s	46¼	46¼	46¼	5
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	72¼	72½	72½	2
Mo. Pac. 1st 6s	93½	92½	93½	23
Mo. Pacific 4s	81¾	81¼	81½	2
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	73¼	72	72	4
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	79½	78¾	79½	8
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	82	82	82	1
Mob. & O. new 6s	108	105	108	2
Montana Power 5s	91¾	90¼	91	53½
Nat. Tube 5s	98¾	98	98¼	42
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	102	101½	101½	3
N.Y.C. deb.6s, ct. f.p.	104¾	103¾	104¼	807
N. Y. C., M. C. c.3½s	67	67	67	2
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	76½	76	76½	40
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	85¾	84¾	85	32
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	87	86¼	87	58
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, g. r.	77¾	77¾	77¾	1
N.Y.G.E.L.,H.& P.5s	101¼	101¼	101½	1
N.Y.G.E.L.,H.& P.4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	8
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	107½	107½	107½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. 4s, '56	77	77	77	10
N.Y.,N.H. & H. c. 6s	111	110¾	111	38
N. Y., N. H. & H. s. f. 6s, rec.	108¼	108¼	108½	1
N.Y.,N.H. & H. c.3½s	67¾	67¾	67¾	24½
N.Y. & Q.E. L. & P.5s	100	100	100	2
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	69	68½	69	12
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	49¾	48¾	49¼	47
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	95¾	94¾	95¼	85½
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	77	77	77	3
Nort. & W. ext. 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾	3
Nort. & W. gen. 6s	117½	117½	117¾	1
Nort. & W. cons. 4s	89	87¾	89	15
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	109	109	109	1
N. & W. P. C. & C.4s	89½	89½	89½	15
Nort. & W. cv. 4½s	110½	110	110¼	44
North. Pacific 4s	90¾	90¾	90	192
North. Pacific 3s	62¾	62	62	111¾
Ore. & Cal. 5s	100¾	100	100¼	5
O. R. R. & N. cons.4s	87¼	87¼	87¾	15
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	88	87½	88	28
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	80¾	80¼	80¾	8
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¾	34
Penn. 4s, 1948	98	98	98	1
Penn. 4s, 1965	96¼	96¼	96¼	3
Penn. cons. 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	104
Penn. gen. 4½s, tr. c.	97¾	97¼	97¾	61
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100½	100¼	100¼	4
Penn. 3½s, 1916	100	100	100	2
Peo. Gas. Chi., ref.6s	100¾	100¼	100¼	8
Phila., Balt. & W. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Public Service 5s	87	86½	86½	9
Ray Copper conv. 6s	115	112½	115	48
Reading gen. 4s	91¾	91¼	91¼	93
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	94½	94	94½	35
Rio Gde. W. 1st 4s	70	69¾	70	2
Rutland R. R. 4½s	83	83	83	5
St. L., I. M. & S. g.5s	93	93	93	16
St. L., Ir. M. & S. unif. and ref. 4s	63¾	63	63	12
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	52	53	52	11
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	99	99	99	6
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 4s	43½	41	41	21
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r.	43	41	43	21
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	66½	66½	66½	5
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r.	60¼	59¼	60¼	134
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	69	67¾	68	70
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	55¼	52	55¼	28
St. P., M. & M. 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾	12
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	99¾	99¼	99¾	22
St. P., M. & M., Mon. Cent. 6s	115¾	115⅝	115¾	1
San. An. & A. P. 4s	67	66	67	4
San F., P. & P. 5s	103½	103½	103½	5
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	66	66	66	6
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	61½	61¼	61¼	5
So. Bell Tel. 5s	97½	97¾	97¾	5
South. Pac. col 4s	80½	80¾	80¾	16½
South. Pac. con. 4s	80¾	80¼	80½	170
South. Pac. con. 5s	99	99	99¼	144
South. Pac. ref. 4s	84¾	84	84½	195
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s	79¾	79¼	79¼	45
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	97½	96½	96¾	48
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	61¾	61¾	61¾	46
So. Ry. Mem. 4½-5s	99	99	99	1
Stand. Mill. 1st 5s	92½	92½	92½	2
T. C. & I. gen. 5s	101½	100¾	100¾	2
T. C. & I., Birm. 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
T. Assn., St. L. ref. 4s	90	90	90	1
Texas Co. cv. 6s	102¾	101¼	102¼	41
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	92	92	92	1
Texas & Pac. 2d inc.	30¾	30¾	30¾	3
Third Av. ref. 4s	79	78¾	78¾	28
Third Av. adj. 5s	79¼	78¼	78¾	258
Tol. St. L. & W. 4s	46	46	46	5
U. El. L. & P. 5s, '32	100	100	100	10
Union Pac. 1st 4s	93	93	93	76½
Union Pac. cv. 4s	89½	89¼	89½	50½
Union Pac. ref. 4s	84¾	84½	84½	35
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	48	47½	47¾	26
U. Rep. Inv. 6s, Pitts.	70	70	70	2
Un. Rys., St. L. 4s	60	60	60	2
U. S. Rubber 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	17
U. S. Steel 5s	102¾	102	102	408
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	102½	101¾	101¾	4½
Va.-Car. Chem. 1st 5s	93	93	93	36
Va.-Car. Ch. conv. 6s	95¾	95¾	95¾	10
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	92¼	92	92	3
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	86½	86½	86½	1
Wabash 1st 5s	100	100	100	32
Wabash 2d 5s	90	90	90	7
Wabash ref. 4s	15	12¾	15	25
Wab. ref. 4s,Eq. T. r.	15	15	15	101
Wab. r.4s,Eq.T.r.,sta.	12¾	10¾	12¾	73
Wab. Pitts. T. 1st 4s	8	8	8	1
W. P. T. 1st 4s, C.T.r.	1¼	⅞	⅞	29
W.P.T.1st 4s,Col.Tr.r.	⅞	⅞	⅞	10
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. Tr. for Cent.Tr.r.	⅞	⅛	⅞	111
Wab. Pitts. Ter. 2d 4s	¼	¼	¼	2
Western Electric 5s	101	101	101	3
Western Maryland 4s	70	70	70	17
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	102	103	103	1
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	95	94	95	4
West Shore 4s	87¾	87¼	87¾	30
West Shore 4s, reg.	86¾	86¼	86¾	10
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s	105¾	105¼	105¼	185
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s, cfts. of d.	105½	105¼	105½	31
Westinghouse E. & M. 5 p. c. notes	101	101	101	2
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	4
Wis. Cent., S. & D.4s	83	83	83	17

Total sales $12,986,000

Government Bonds

U. S. 3s, coupon	101	101	101	1
U. S. 3s, reg.	101½	98	98	41
U. S. 4s, coupon	109½	109½	109½	3½
U. S. 4s, reg.	105½	105½	105½	2
Japanese 4½s	76	76	76	3
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	77	76	76	3
Jap. 4½s, 2d ser. G.st.	73	72	73	28
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	91	91	91	12

Total sales $91,500

State Bonds

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Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 18, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,913,826	104,063,989
Same period last year		45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	80.85	78.14	80.85	58.99
Same period last year			78.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
102	Sep. 10	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	..	..	102	..	....
40¾	Apr. 22	28⅛	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.††	34½	32⅝	33¾	— ⅝	14,400
46¼	Aug. 12	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	44¼	39½	44	+ 5⅛	150,920
76	Aug. 12	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	72⅜	69	71¼	+ 3½	12,800
65	Aug. 30	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical...	62	61	61¼	— ¾	2,750
96	Sep. 8	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	96½	96½	93⅞	..	10
68¼	Sep. 2	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar.....	68½	64	65⅞	+ ⅞	7,300
91	Aug. 16	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf...	92	92	92	..	15
109⅝	Aug. 9	87¼	Feb. 23	Am. Brake S. & F....	..	..	103	..	....
183	Aug. 9	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	..	..	178½	..	....
64¾	Aug. 16	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	62	56¼	60¼	+ 4¼	126,900
107¼	Aug. 16	91⅛	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	106	104¾	104⅞	+ ⅞	780
73⅛	Aug. 17	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	72¼	67½	71	+ 4	35,720
118	Aug. 6	111¼	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	..	..	116½	..	....
80	Jan. 12	46¾	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.....	..	..	48¾	..	....
170¼	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	153½	149½	153½	+ 4¾	3,600
120	Sep. 11	107½	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf...	..	..	120	..	....
54¼	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	51¼	49¾	51¼	+ 1¼	1,200
99½	Sep. 2	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	95½	95½	95½	— ½	110
104	Sep. 10	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	103½	101	103½	+ 3½	450
9⅝	Sep. 2	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	8½	8	8½	..	1,600
42⅞	Apr. 30	11¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf....	38½	36¾	37⅝	+ 1¼	2,200
35	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	25¾	23½	25	+ 1⅝	3,700
24½	Aug. 30	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	21	16½	20¾	+ 3	13,450
41¾	Aug. 30	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.....	37	33	36½	+ 4	2,000
65	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	53½	52¾	57¼	+ 5¼	70,000
100⅛	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf..	100	97	100	+ 2½	1,010
8	Aug. 31	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛	200
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.....	26½	25¾	26½	— ⅛	600
84½	June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	82	80¾	81¼	+ 1¼	18,200
108½	Aug. 10	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	106¾	106½	106⅝	+ ⅛	500
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	81½	81	81	..	200
168	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	150½	150½	150½	..	50
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.....	..	..	106½	..	....
58	Aug. 18	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	57½	51	56	+ 4½	27,435
114½	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	109	108	108¼	— 1½	1,700
118⅝	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	— ⅛	100
62	Sep. 14	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable....	62	62	62	..	100
124¼	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	124½	122⅞	124	+ 1¼	3,578
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	230	227	228	— 5	800
109½	Sep. 9	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new...	108	108	108	+ 1½	100
47⅜	Sep. 18	15⅝	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen.....	47⅜	42½	47⅜	+ 4⅝	14,900
94⅜	Aug. 14	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.....	94½	92¾	93⅜	+ 1⅜	1,400
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf...	..	..	8	..	....
78	Apr. 28	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†...	72⅜	69⅜	71½	+ 2¼	28,305
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	..	..	5	..	....
50	Sep. 3	50	Sep. 3	Associated Oil	50	50	50	..	50
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F....	102	100¾	102	+ 1¼	8,450
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99	97⅞	98¼	— 1	1,300
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	103½	103	103⅜	— ⅞	400
85	July 27	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO...	81⅞	78¾	81	+ 2	39,850
106½	Sep. 1	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf...	106½	106	106½	+ ½	200
84⅝	Aug. 11	68¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio...	84¼	82⅜	84⅛	+ 1⅝	18,150
73½	July 27	67	Feb. 28	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71½	70¾	71¼	+ ½	1,024
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Bangor & Aroostook	..	..	1¼	..	....
350	Sep. 15	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	350	320½	344	+82	12,300
180	Aug. 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf..	169	145	160	+19¾	5,380
42½	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	84	83¾	83¾	..	2,205
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf..	..	..	40	..	....
93	Apr. 21	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	..	..	80	..	....
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas.	..	..	128	..	....
37	Sep. 4	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	..	20
88	Sep. 9	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf.....	83	83	83	..	180
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term....	..	..	5	..	....
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts...	80	80	80	..	100
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	..	28	..	....
79⅝	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior....	67½	59	60½	+ ⅛	11,650
21⅝	Feb. 8	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	19¼	17⅝	18⅝	+ 1	3,700
54⅝	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf...	45¼	43⅜	45	+ ⅞	2,200
*60	May 6	*53	Sep. 3	Canada Southern....	..	..	*53	..	....
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific	156¼	153¼	155⅞	+ 2⅝	7,700
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf...	..	..	78½	..	....
47½	Sep. 18	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co....	47½	43⅜	47½	+ 3⅜	30,045
106	Aug. 28	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	106	105¾	106	+ ¾	200
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	276	..	....
*128½	Sep. 9	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel....	..	..	*128½	..	....
50¼	Sep. 7	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio..	49	47½	49	+ 1½	9,000
15¼	Aug. 25	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton....	..	..	15	..	....
22	Aug. 28	11¼	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf..	..	..	22	..	....
14½	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	12	11¾	12	— ⅜	450
36⅝	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf....	30	30	30	..	300
98¼	Apr. 19	77⅜	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	85⅜	83⅜	85⅜	+ ⅛	4,100
130	Jan. 22	120⅞	Sep. 2	C., M. & St. P. pf...	122½	121½	121½	— 1	300
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest....	127	126	127	+ 1½	500
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	163	..	....
39	Apr. 15	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	22¼	19¼	21	+ ⅝	70,915
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	115	..	....
131	July 29	124	Sep. 17	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	124	124	124	— 6	125
49¾	Apr. 26	32⅜	Jan. 6	Chino Copper ††....	45¼	43⅜	44½	+ 1	7,300
36	Aug. 10	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L...	..	..	32	..	....
65	Apr. 1	53¾	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	67⅝	..	....
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	157	..	....
65	Sep. 14	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	65	62¼	65	+ 5	300
106	Sep. 2	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	106	..	....
58⅝	Sep. 17	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I..	58⅝	45⅝	55¾	+11½	197,350
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern....	..	..	28⅝	..	....
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf....	..	..	48½	..	....
49½	Apr. 3	35	Sep. 2	Col. & So. 2d pf....	..	..	35	..	....
131¾	Apr. 30	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas ...	127½	126	126	..	1,000
94⅝	Aug. 16	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	86	83	85¾	+ 3⅜	800
104	Aug. 19	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf..	..	..	103	..	....
19⅛	Aug. 30	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref..	18¼	17	18¼	+ 1⅛	10,900
85	Aug. 30	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	84½	83	84¼	+ 1¼	600
49	May 7	45	July 19	Crex Carpet	38	36	36	..	120
96⅜	Sep. 15	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	96⅜	87½	93⅝	+ ⅜	247,200
107½	Sep. 14	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	107½	105½	106	+ 1⅛	5,774
125	July 22	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar...	117	113	114¼	+ ⅛	700
110	Sep. 14	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	110	110	110	+ 2	100
99	Sep. 17	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf..	99	95	99	+ 4¾	300
153	Apr. 19	138½	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	139⅝	139¼	139¼	+ ¾	280
429¾	Apr. 19	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	415	415	415	+ 3	100
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	..	..	7	..	....
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	— ⅝	200
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6¼	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf..	..	..	29½	..	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	118¾	117¼	118⅝	..	29
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac...	..	..	*70	..	....
62	Aug. 17	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry..	..	..	61¼	..	....
30¾	Aug. 10	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	27	25½	25½	— 1½	9,000
24½	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	28½	21¼	23	+ 1½	17,400
5⅝	Aug. 10	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	..	..	5⅝	..	....
10	Jan. 18	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	9	9	9	+ 1	100
100	Sep. 3	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf..	..	..	100	..	....
*605	Aug. 27	*605	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
78⅛	Sep. 3	69	Sep. 1	Elec. Storage Bat....	74¼	72	73⅝	+ 1⅜	2,100
30⅜	Sep. 18	19⅝	Feb. 24	Erie	30¾	29⅝	30⅜	+ 1¼	89,275
51⅝	Sep. 15	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	51⅝	47⅝	51½	+ 3⅝	50,450
40⅝	Sep. 15	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.....	40⅜	37⅝	40	+ 3	8,800
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM...	26⅜	25⅜	26⅜	+ 1⅛	400
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	44	43	43	— 1	600
300	Aug. 27	165	Jan. 28	GEN. CHEMICAL..	200	200	200	..	7
111	Sep. 3	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf	..	..	111	..	....
178½	Aug. 27	138	Mar. 8	General Electric ...	173¼	170¼	171⅞	+ 1⅜	6,466
291	Sep. 9	52	Jan. 2	General Motors	291	257	288	+32¼	12,925
115¾	Sep. 13	90¾	Jan. 4	General Motors pf....	115¾	114¼	114¼	+ ¼	1,402
66⅛	Sep. 18	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	66¼	62¼	66¼	+ 4¼	63,000
100	Sep. 8	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich(B.F.)Co.pf.	108¼	108	108¼	+ 1¼	1,150
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	86¼	..	....
122¾	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf...	119⅞	118	119¼	+ ¼	5,850
48¾	Sep. 18	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.Ctfs.for ore prop	48¼	40¾	46¼	+ 5⅞	200,850
68⅝	Aug. 27	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'nt	65⅝	63⅝	65¼	+ 1¼	4,300
85	Sep. 15	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY. L. & P.	85	85	85	+ 1	100
100¼	Aug. 12	95	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	..	100
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.).....	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf....	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	..	..	117	..	....
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT....	103	102	102	— ⅝	876
30⅞	Aug. 28	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	35⅝	34¼	35¼	+ 1⅛	14,500
24⅜	Apr. 20	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	20¾	20	20	+ ⅝	4,250
78	Sep. 9	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.....	..	..	78	..	....
22⅝	Aug. 30	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n....	21	20	20⅜	— ⅛	6,000
77	Sep. 9	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf..	75	73¾	74¼	— ¼	2,575
24⅜	Aug. 30	5¼	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural....	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼	700
42	Aug. 28	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	38½	38⅜	38½	+ ⅛	710
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J....	109	105¾	107	+ 2	2,200
117	Jan. 9	109⅜	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	115¼	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.....	70	70	70	— ¾	200
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf..	..	..	99¾	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	10⅝	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛	2,750
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf..	39½	38	39½	..	800
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	..	..	68½	..	....
29⅝	Aug. 12	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	27	25¾	27	+ ¾	3,100
61½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	59½	58¾	59	+ ½	900
88	Apr. 20	76	Aug. 24	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	80	..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*61½	Feb. 15	*61½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	*61½	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P..	..	..	122⅜	..	....
160	Aug. 24	90	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co....	..	..	160	..	....
112	Sep. 15	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	112	112	112	+ 1⅛	100
72	Aug. 30	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	71	67¾	69½	+ 2¼	29,200
106	Apr. 19	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	— 1	300
9⅜	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West....	..	..	7	..	....
23¾	Apr. 22	10	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf..	..	..	19¼	..	....
148	Aug. 11	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†.....	146	142¾	145⅞	+ 3¼	6,130
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers....	225¼	224⅜	225¼	+ ⅝	200
119¾	Sep. 9	113⅜	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	119	119	119	— ⅝	170
49¼	Sep. 18	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	49¼	42	49¼	+ 7	1,529
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	23¼	23¼	23¼	..	100
165⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	93	..	....
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	60	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co....	..	..	176¼	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112	Sep. 14	Lorillard (P.) Co. pr.	112	112	112	— 3½	100
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville..	119	118	118½	— ½	815
82⅞	May 6	72⅜	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	..	..	77	..	....
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.....	..	..	67½	..	....
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach....	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd..	127	127	127	— ¼	100
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	59	..	....
103⅜	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf..	..	..	102	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors....	46⅜	42¾	46¼	+ 3¾	13,300
92⅜	Aug. 18	48¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf..	89	87	89¼	+ 2½	4,200
44	May 6	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	38⅜	35¾	37¾	+ ¾	5,100
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores...	..	..	37½	..	....
98⅛	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	96	..	....
97	Apr. 26	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	86¾	84	85⅝	+ 1⅞	26,000
94	Apr. 28	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf...	..	..	87	..	....
29⅛	Apr. 28	17⅜	Jan. 6	Miami Copper††....	27½	26¾	27½	+ 1	8,800
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central...	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	8	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. Louis..	12	8	12	..	1,630
49	Feb. 15	24	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. L. pf...	29¾	24	24	— 6	510
124	Aug. 11	108	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	119½	118	119¼	+ ¼	700
132	Apr. 19	123	June 9	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf.	127½	126	127½	+ 2½	235
75	Mar. 5	70	Sep. 17	M., St.P. & S.S.M.l.l.	70¾	70	70	— 5	200
15¼	Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	7½	6½	6⅝	— ⅛	2,800
40	Apr. 5	13	Sep. 10	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	15	13	14⅜	— ⅛	3,800
18¼	Apr. 19	1⅜	July 27	Missouri Pacific	4	3¼	3⅜	..	8,600
59	Sep. 2	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power.....	58	56	58	+ 2¼	2,900
107⅜	Sep. 3	90	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf....	106½	105	105	— ¾	380
112⅜	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W.&Co.pf.	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	163	Sep. 9	Morris & Essex†....	..	..	163	..	....
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	122⅞	120½	120½	..	200
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	..	..	120½	..	....
126	Jan. 28	110	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	82	81⅝	82	+ ⅛	625
90	Aug. 27	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit..	106	106½	106	+ ½	300
100	Aug. 27	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.....	27½	25¼	27	+ 2⅛	5,400
29⅝	Aug. 25	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S...	89	80	88	..	100
90	July 27	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	64¾	63¼	64¾	+ ⅞	3,100
70⅜	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	110¼	110¼	110¼	— 1¼	100
112¼	Sep. 10	104⅜	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.....	..	..	75	..	....
22	Jan. 5	14½	Aug. 31	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	5	5	5	— 1	100
7⅛	June 4	4⅜	July 28	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	..	..	14½	..	....
16⅞	Apr. 27	11⅜	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ¼	3,000
152	Sep. 2	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	148¼	144½	145	+ 2	4,500
94¼	Sep. 18	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central..	94½	91¾	94	+ 1½	18,800
36¾	Apr. 20	30	June 30	N. Y., Chi. & St. L..	30¼	30¼	30¼	— 2⅜	100
75	Aug. 11	75	Aug. 11	N.Y.,C.&St.L.1st pf.	..	..	75	..	....
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W...	..	..	*112	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H...	68⅜	66½	67¾	+ ⅝	5,465
35	Apr. 20	21⅜	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West...	27⅛	26½	27¼

NATIONAL BANK GETS CITY BRANCH RIGHTS

Chatham & Phenix Is First to Open Subsidiary Offices In Home District.

ELEVEN WILL START TODAY

Outcome of Absorption of Century Bank—New Federal Law Permits the Innovation.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank will open for business today, with eleven branches in this city. This will be the first time that a national bank in this country has been permitted to operate branches in the same city with the main bank, and it marks a radical change in the attitude of the Federal banking authorities.

The eleven branches were added to the Chatham and Phenix National Bank in its absorption on Saturday of the Century Bank and its branches. The Century Bank was a State bank until Saturday, Sept. 11, when a national charter was issued to it at Washington.

The absorption of this series of State banks and their conversion into branches of a national bank was approved by Controller of the Currency John Skelton Williams after the plan was laid before him more than two months ago by L. G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank.

The National Bank act which went into operation more than fifty years ago provides that a national bank shall have but one place of business, but it makes the exception that State banks with branches may retain those branches when they become nationalized. This exception has so many restrictions that advantage of it has not been taken before.

Mr. Kaufman said last night at his apartments at the Ritz-Carlton that he had been working on the plan since the passage of the Federal reserve act. The Treasury authorities, according to dispatches from Washington, granted the application to open branches of a national bank, in recognition of their belief that the new Federal Reserve system made such action advisable. These officials, it was said, were of the opinion that this valuable privilege ought not to be withheld from national institutions and that it was part of the policy of the new reserve system to foster this system of expansion wherever such a privilege could reasonably be granted.

Several of the largest national banks of the country have availed themselves of the new Federal banking laws to open branches in foreign countries, notably the National City Bank, which recently established such institutions in South America, and is preparing to expand in a similar way in Central America and Cuba. The Bank of California, a national institution, some time ago got the privilege of opening branches in other States.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank is at 192 Broadway, and its twelve branches are scattered in the lower east side, the lower west side, the upper east side, and the upper west side, some of them being in districts of the city where no national banks have been established previously. In its different branches, the Chatham and Phenix will handle the accounts of a great many varieties of business, and that, according to Mr. Kaufman, is the great advantage of the new plan.

"The greater the diversity of business which banks can obtain," he said, "the stronger they are. A bank which serves mainly a single line of business is more or less dependent on it, and gains or loses as the business gains or loses. A bank serving many lines is independent of business conditions in any single branch of commerce. In course, the fact that a bank holds a national charter further strengthens its standing and insures careful examination and supervision."

The following are the addresses of the branches of the Chatham and Phenix: Greenwich and Warren Streets, Bowery and Grand Street, Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 345 Grand Street, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, 2 West Thirty-third Street, Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, Eighty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, Broadway and 104th Street, Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, Lenox Avenue and 116th Street.

The consolidation of the Century Bank and the Chatham and Phenix is the climax of a series of mergers which have been effected by L. G. Kaufman since he came to New York in 1910 from Marquette, Mich., where he was President of the First National Bank, to become President of the Chatham National Bank. Less than a year later he brought about the consolidation of the Chatham National and the Phoenix National. One year later he became heavily interested in the Century Bank and was made Chairman of its Executive Committee. Six months later he took a prominent part in the consolidation of the Jefferson Bank and its branches with the Century.

Eight months ago Mr. Kaufman got control of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company and consolidated its uptown branches with the Century Bank and its downtown branches with the Chatham and Phenix. Sixty days ago he and his associates bought control of the Security Bank, with its seven branches, and consolidated it with the Century.

When Mr. Kaufman became President of the Chatham in 1910 it had deposits of $7,500,000. It will start business today with more than $60,000,000 in deposits. The problem of finding legal justification for the establishment of a series of national bank branches was handled at a series of conferences at Washington by Controller Williams, Mr. Kaufman, and Frank R. Lawrence of the law firm of Lawrence & Lawrence at 60 Wall Street.

Mr. Kaufman is a Director and one of the leading promoters of the General Motors Company, which recently declared a 50 per cent. dividend on its common stock after its stock had scored a sensational rise. He is 41 years old, and is still President of the First National Bank of Marquette, where he started as a messenger.

TO HELP OVERSEAS TRADE.

Its Extension and Meeting of Competition to be Discussed.

James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, has issued a call for a meeting of the Council at the Hotel Biltmore at 10:30 A. M. on Thursday.

The subject of discussion will be the adoption of plans to extend the foreign trade of this country, and to meet the revival of competition which is expected to follow the restoration of peace in Europe.

In his letter to the members announcing the meeting, Mr. Farrell said:

"It is, perhaps, superfluous to say that, although American export trade during the last fiscal year was larger than ever before, its volume was due to abnormal conditions. Export of the articles required in peace was greatly decreased. Elimination of European competition as a result of the war has favored our export trade, but we may expect renewed and strengthened competition with the advent of peace. To anticipate these developments and carefully to consider measures necessary to meet them is the duty of the Council. Its several committees have been investigating, and in some instances acting upon, the questions arising in our overseas commerce, and their reports will be rendered at the forthcoming meeting."

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bimonthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Sept. 18, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Sept. 18, 1915. Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6% pf.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	49	53
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	90
A.G.& E. ($50)	3,500,000	†2	Q	July 1, 15	104	106
Do pf. ($50)	1,689,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	48	50
Am. L. & Tr.	15,235,141	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	327	333
Do pf.	14,236,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	108½	110
Am. P. & L.	8,206,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 15	59	61
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	79½	82
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 15	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	64	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	6¾
Do 1st pf.		..	..	.....	53	56
7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....		
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	S	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev., L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 15	92	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	94
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	..
Bir. Ry., L. & P. C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	84½	87
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Buf. Gen. El.	3,724,000	1½	..	Sep 30,14	100½	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P..	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	85½	86
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47..	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	103	106½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,685,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	43	45
Do 5s, '99..	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92¼	94
C.L.H.&P.5s.	5,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	93	97
Do 5s, '53..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	50½	52½
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	79	81
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G., E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,380,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85¾	86½
C. G. P. N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	70	70¾
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,988,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Dt. Ed. Co..	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	116½	117½
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	61	66
El. B. & S. pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	99	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 5s....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	73	78
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	89	92
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Fed. L. & T. pf.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, '14	52	60
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
G.G. & E. 1st lien 5s, '32..	1,893,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	80
G. Wn. cv. 5s, 1st 5s, '46..	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	82
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	102
B. & L. L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
I. St. El. Tor. 1st ln. 6s, '23	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	60
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '28..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L. Do pf	9,543,080	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	45	50
K. C. Ry. & L. 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	89
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¾	102½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	64	72
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	95
K. C. & W.ss. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	95	98
Do. 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100½	..
L. A. & E. 5s, '39..	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97½
Lincoln Gas & Elec.....	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s..	824,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Electr. 1st 5s, '46..	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Musk'g G. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26.....	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & L. pf	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 30,15	58	63
Do.con.5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	82
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. L. & P. 5s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P. pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	13
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.....	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	49	54
N. St. Power 5s, '28..	5,975,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	86	88
Do pf.....	3,386,700	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N.T.Tr.5s,'33.	1,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79½
N. Y. West Tr. LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28..	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	..
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	61	62
Do 1st 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Port. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103½	..
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101¼
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90½	101
Pub. S. C.5s	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102	103
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.....	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	58	61
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.....	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37..	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	96½
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.....	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '23.....	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scrant. Electr. 5s, '52.....	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62	70
Scran.E.5s,'57	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90½	..
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90	92½
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82	85½
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Aug 15, 15	72½	75
Do pf.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	94	96
Do con.5s,'39	12,209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P. & L. pf	1,585,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50).....	9,343,150	..	..	.....	86	87
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Sep 15,15	$29	$30

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Sept. 18, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Sept. 18, 1915. Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	79	82
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 6s, '30.....	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	21	25
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.....	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El.L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,423,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88½	92½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	81½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	35	40
U. Tr. Co.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	66½	68½
Utica & M. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,248,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utl. Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	14½	16
Do 6s, '22..	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	79½	86
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	86
Do pf.....	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	80½	81½
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80½	81½
Wat'n Pow.	14,677,000	..	..	.....	13½	15
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	47	49
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$40	$45
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Sept. 18, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Sept. 18, 1915. Asked.
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Cities Serv....	14,718,380	..	..	July 1, 14	45	48
Do pf.....	26,168,428	..	..	July 1, 14	56	58
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	128	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.....	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29.....	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	..	..	Apr 15,15	45¾	46
Old pf.....	9,621,800	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	84½	86
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	85	87
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Port. G. & C. 5s, '50.....	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '52..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Chicago & Ind. 6s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	106
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,800,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	70	70¾
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Sept. 18, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Sept. 18, 1915. Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	121	124½
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 25, 15	76	78
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)..	4,495,738	1	Q	Au 16, 15	36	40
Do pf. ($50)	4,488,780	1¼	Q	July 2, 15	48	50
Am. Brass..	15,000,000	a2½	Q	July 1, 15	135	137
Am. Chicle..	8,000,000	1	M	Sep 20, 15	112	116
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	86	89
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	2,985,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph's.	2,227,550	1½	Q	July 1, 15	93	95
Do pf.	2,000,030	1¾	Q	Au 16, 15	94	98
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	‡3	Q	Sep 10,15	223	224
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.,A.,O	94½	96½
Bliss, EW.Co	1,500,000	12½	Q	July 1, 15	302	370
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	135	145
Bord. C. M..	7,500,000	4	Q	Jun 14, 15	109	111
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	105	107
Braden Cop..	6,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	8¾
Bush Term..	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	80
Can. Expios..	3,404,300	1	Q	Jun 30,15	365	380
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	163	169
Celluloid	5,292,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	140	143
Childs	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 10,14	43	47
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	90	92½
Coit's Arms..	2,500,000	§4	Q	July 1, 15	595	605
Cl.-Tab.& Mtg. Co.	10,457,200	..	..	.....	33½	40
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	57	60
D.L.& W. Coal	6,590,700	2¾b	Q	July 1, 15	285	300
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	†10	Q	Sep 15,15	600	608
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.....	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Au 15, 15	111	115
Int. Nickel..	38,031,500	5	Q	Sep 1, 15	194	195
Do pf.	8,042,800	1¼	Q	Aug 2, 15	108	108
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	104	107
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	23	26
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	78	81
Lima Loco C '6s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	96
Marc. A. A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4
Merg. Lino..	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	175	177
N. J. Zinc...	10,000,000	..	..	Jul 21, 15	264	265
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	70	72
Do pf.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	93
Rem. Type..	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	13½
Do 1st pf...	4,000,000	..	..	Oct 1, 14	58	60
Do 2d pf...	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	38	40
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	150	155
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	103½	105
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	105	107
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 15,15	288	295
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	215	216
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	2¾
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	88	91
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2425	2600

*Ex. div. †Incl. 8% extra. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra. ¶—Incl. 1½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust..	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	352	360
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	440	447
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	470	483
Columbia	2,000,000	‡7	Q	Jun 30,15	485	495
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 15	983	995
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	410	415
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 2, 15	1120	1150
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	195	205
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,15	235	245
Fulton	500,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	270	285
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	607	610
Hamilton	500,000	3	S	Aug 2, 15	268	275
Hudson Tr..	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	120	130
Kings Co....	5,000,000	8	Q	Aug 2, 15	630	..
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co..	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	160	108
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	102	110
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	125	143
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	10	Q	Jun 30,15	400	410
New York	3,000,000	8	S	Jun 30,15	578	590
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	950	975
People's Tr..	1,000,000	1	M	Sep 1, 15	250	290
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,15	370	385
Union	2,000,000	‡3	Q	July 1, 15	330	345
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,15	380	390
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1025	1050

*Including 2% extra. †Including 1% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar..	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug 2, 15	110	113
Do pf.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	98	100
A. at. & Fy.	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Au 16, 15	85	98
Conley Foil..	825,000	5	..	Sep 15,15	320	350
J. S. Young..	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	170	175
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	107	110
Lig. & M. F..	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	153	160
Do pf.	2,965,800	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	99	101
P., R.-A. T..	1,999,400	4	Q	Sep 3, 15	183	190
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 15	400	410
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	120	122
Un.-A. Cigar.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 15	60	70

NATIONAL BANK GETS CITY BRANCH RIGHTS

Chatham & Phenix Is First to Open Subsidiary Offices In Home District.

ELEVEN WILL START TODAY

Outcome of Absorption of Century Bank—New Federal Law Permits the Innovation.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank will open for business today, with eleven branches in this city. This will be the first time that a national bank in this country has been permitted to operate branches in the same city with the main bank, and it marks a radical change in the attitude of the Federal banking authorities.

The eleven branches were added to the Chatham and Phenix National Bank in its absorption on Saturday of the Century Bank and its branches. The Century Bank was a State bank until Saturday, Sept. 11, when a national charter was issued to it at Washington.

The absorption of this series of State banks and their conversion into branches of a national bank was approved by Controller of the Currency John Skelton Williams after the plan was laid before him more than two months ago by L. G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank.

The National Bank act which went into operation more than fifty years ago provides that a national bank shall have but one place of business, but it makes the exception that State banks with branches may retain those branches when they become nationalized. This exception has so many restrictions that advantage of it has not been taken before.

Mr. Kaufman said last night at his apartments at the Ritz-Carlton that he had been working on the plan since the passage of the Federal Reserve act. The Treasury authorities, according to Mr. Kaufman, from Washington, granted the patches from Washington, granted the application to open branches of a national bank, in recognition of their belief that the new Federal Reserve system made such action advisable. These officials, it was said, were of the opinion that this valuable privilege ought not to be withheld from national institutions and that it was part of the policy of the new reserve system to foster this system of expansion where such a privilege could reasonably be granted.

Several of the largest national banks of the country have availed themselves of the new Federal banking laws to open branches in foreign countries, notably the National City Bank, which recently established such institutions in South America, and is preparing to expand in a similar way in Central America and Cuba. The Bank of California, a national institution, some time ago got the privilege of opening branches in other States.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank is at 192 Broadway, and its twelve branches are scattered in the lower east side, the lower west side, the upper east side, and the upper west side. Some of them being in districts of the city where no national banks have been established previously. In its different branches, the Chatham and Phenix will handle the accounts of a great many varieties of business, and that, according to Mr. Kaufman, is the great advantage of the new plan.

"The greater the diversity of business which banks can obtain," he said, "the stronger they are. A bank which serves mainly a single line of business is more or less dependent on it and gains or loses as the business gains or loses. A bank serving many lines is independent of business conditions in any single branch of commerce. Of course, the fact that a bank holds a national charter strengthens its standing and insures careful examination and supervision."

The following are the addresses of the branches of the Chatham and Phenix: Greenwich and Warren Streets, Bowery and Grand Street, Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 345 Grand Street, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, 2 West Thirty-third Street, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, Eighty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, Broadway and 104th Street, Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, Lenox Avenue and 116th Street.

The consolidation of the Century Bank and the Chatham and Phenix is the climax of a series of mergers which have been effected by L. G. Kaufman since he came to New York in 1910 from Marquette, Mich., where he was President of the First National Bank, to become President of the Chatham National Bank. Less than a year later he brought about the consolidation of the Chatham National and the Phoenix National. One year later he became heavily interested in the Century Bank and was made Chairman of its Executive Committee. Six months later he took a prominent part in the consolidation of the Jefferson Bank and its branches with the Century.

Eight months ago Mr. Kaufman got control of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company and consolidated its uptown branches with the Century Bank and its downtown branches with the Chatham and Phenix. Sixty days ago he and his associates bought control of the Security Bank, with its seven branches, and consolidated it with the Century.

When Mr. Kaufman became President of the Chatham in 1910 it had deposits of $7,500,000. It will start business today with more than $60,000,000 in deposits. The problem of finding legal justification for the establishment of a series of national bank branches was handled at a series of conferences at Washington by Controller Williams. Mr. Kaufman, and Frank R. Lawrence of the law firm of Lawrence & Lawrence at 40 Wall Street.

Mr. Kaufman is a Director and one of the leading promoters of the General Motors Company, which recently declared a 50 per cent. dividend on its common stock after its stock had scored a sensational rise. He is 41 years old, and is still President of the First National Bank of Marquette, where he started as a messenger.

TO HELP OVERSEAS TRADE.

Its Extension and Meeting of Competition to be Discussed.

James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, has issued a call for a meeting of the Council at the Hotel Biltmore at 10:30 A. M. on Thursday.

The subject of discussion will be the adoption of plans to extend the foreign trade of this country, and to meet the revival of competition which is expected to follow the restoration of peace in Europe.

In his letter to the members announcing the meeting, Mr. Farrell said:

"It is, perhaps, superfluous to say that, although American export trade during the last fiscal year was larger than ever before, its volume was due to abnormal conditions. Export of the articles required in peace was greatly decreased. Elimination of European competition as a result of the war has favored our export trade, but we may expect renewed and strengthened competition with the advent of peace. To anticipate these developments and carefully to consider measures necessary to meet them is the duty of the Council. Its several committees have been investigating, and in some instances acting upon, the questions arising in our overseas commerce, and their reports will be rendered at the forthcoming meeting."

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; S—Semi-annual; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Calls dollars per share. †Including extra dividend. ‡Sells flat. §Special. xEx Dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 18, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	104	106
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	12	Q	Aug 2, 15	48	50
Do pf. ($50)	1,699,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	327	333
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	108½	110
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Sep 1, 15	59	61
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1½	Q	July 1, 15	79½	82
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,900	1½	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	½	Q	July 1, 15	64	66
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	.....	.....	.....
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	6½
Do. 1st pf.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	53	56
7% cum.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do 6%pc.pf.						
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 15	92	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	94
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	..
Bir. R. L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	84½	87
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100½	102
Buf. Gen. El.	3,724,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	.....	.....	.....
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85½	86
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	.....	.....	.....
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105	106½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Con. W'k. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	.....	43	45
Den. G. & E.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
gren. 5s.					100	101
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97¼	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	128	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s,	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	M. & N.	90	95
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Do 2d 5s,'15	2,000,000	3	S	.....	.....	.....
Kings Co. El.						
1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Oak. G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	½	..	Apr 15,15	48¾	49
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	84½	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	85	87
Plainfield Ut. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,600	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,800,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	70	70¾
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 18, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. con. tr. 5s, '54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	79	82
Syra. Lt. 1st 5s, '37.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '35.....	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Ten. R. L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	21	25
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.....	2,005,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El. L. & P. (Bal.) 4½s,'29	4,423,000	2½	S	M. & N.	83½	92½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,647,500	2	S	J. & D.	87	81½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	1½	Q	July 1, 15	33	40
Do 1st pf.	7,713,600	..	..	.....	65½	69½
Utica & M'k.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	86	89
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 15, 15	94	98
Do pf.	2,096,830	1¾	Q	Sep 10,15	222	224
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	94½	96½
Bab. & W'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	102	370
Bliss, EW.Co	1,500,000	12½	Q	July 1, 15	135	145
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	109	111
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	Q	Sep 15,15	105	107
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	.....	85	85½
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	70	80
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	365	390
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jun 30,15	103	109
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	98	101
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Dec 10,14	43	47
Childs	3,000,000	2	Q	Jun 16,15	90	92½
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	593	605
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	14	..	Oct 7, 14	38½	40
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	Oct 1, 14	78	80
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	78	80
D.L.&W.Coal	6,500,709	2½b	Q	July 15	285	306
Du P. Powder	29,428,708	10	Q	Sep 15,15	690	698
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Au 15, 15	111	115
Int. Nickel	38,031,500	5	Q	Sep 1	195	196
Do pf.	8,912,600	1¼	Q	Aug 2, 15	106	108
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	104	107
Int. Text'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	23	26
Lamston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	78	81
Lima Loco C 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	96
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	175	177
N. J. Zinc	10,000,000	..	..	Jul 29,15	264	265
Otis Elevator	6,375,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	70	72
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	95
Rem. Type	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	13½
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 7, 14	58	60
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	40	45
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	150	155
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	103½	105
Sat.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	105	107
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	288	295
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	215	216
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	2¾
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	88	91
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2425	2600

*Ex. div. †Incl. 8% extra. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2¼% extra. ¶—Incl. 1½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	45	48
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	55	58
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	96
Con. W'ks. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	.....	43	45
Den. G. & E.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
gren. 5s.					100	101
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97¼	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	128	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s,	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	M. & N.	90	95
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Do 2d 5s,'15	2,000,000	3	S	.....	.....	.....
Kings Co. El. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Oak. G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	½	..	Apr 15,15	48¾	49
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	84½	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	85	87
Plainfield Ut. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,600	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,800,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	70	70¾
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo. Do pf.	$4,800,000 2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 25, 15	121 76	124½ 78
Am. Agricul. Co. pf. ($50)	4,495,738	1	Q	Au 16, 15	36	40
Do pf. ($50)	4,498,760	1¼	Q	Aug 2, 15	185	187
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Mar 20, 15	112	116
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1	Q	Sep 20, 15	86	89
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	86	89
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 15, 15	94	98
Do pf.	2,096,830	1¾	Q	Sep 10,15	222	224
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	94½	96½
Bab. & W'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	102	370
Bliss, EW.Co	1,500,000	12½	Q	July 1, 15	135	145
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	109	111
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	Q	Sep 15,15	105	107
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	.....	85	85½
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	70	80
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	365	390
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jun 30,15	103	109
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	98	101
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Dec 10,14	43	47
Childs	3,000,000	2	Q	Jun 16,15	90	92½
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	593	605
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	14	..	Oct 7, 14	38½	40
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	Oct 1, 14	78	80
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	78	80
D.L.&W.Coal	6,500,709	2½b	Q	July 15	285	306
Du P. Powder	29,428,708	10	Q	Sep 15,15	690	698
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Au 15, 15	111	115
Int. Nickel	38,031,500	5	Q	Sep 1	195	196
Do pf.	8,912,600	1¼	Q	Aug 2, 15	106	108
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	104	107
Int. Text'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	23	26
Lamston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	78	81
Lima Loco C 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	96
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	175	177
N. J. Zinc	10,000,000	..	..	Jul 29,15	264	265
Otis Elevator	6,375,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	70	72
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	95
Rem. Type	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	13½
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 7, 14	58	60
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	40	45
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	150	155
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	103½	105
Sat.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	105	107
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	288	295
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	215	216
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	2¾
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	88	91
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2425	2600

*Ex. div. †Incl. 8% extra. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2¼% extra. ¶—Incl. 1½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	352	360
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	440	447
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	470	485
Columbia	3,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 15	983	995
Central	500,000	..	..	.....	100	285
Commercial	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	290	300
Empire	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	410	415
Equitable Tr.						
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 2, 15	1120	1150
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	195	205
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,15	255	265
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	270	285
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Jan 30,15	607	610
Hamilton	500,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	120	130
Kings Co.	5,000,000	5	Q	Aug 2, 15	630	..
Lin. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	100	108
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	S	Sep 30,07	102	110
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	S	July 1, 15	135	145
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	400	410
New York	3,000,000	8	S	Jun 30,15	575	590
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	950	975
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Sep 15,15	280	290
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	370	385
Union	3,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 15	330	345
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,15	380	390
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1025	1050

*Including 2% extra. ‡Including 1% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug 2, 15	110	113
Do pf.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	98	100
A. M. & Fy.	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Au 16, 15	95	98
Conley Foil.	825,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	170	175
J. S. Young's.	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	107	110
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	152	160
MeAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	153	160
Penn.	2,925,800	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	183	190
P., R.-A. T.	1,999,400	4	Q	Sep 2, 15	400	410
P. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	120	122
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	30	40
Un.-A. Cigar.	368,500	1	..	Feb 1, 15	65	75
Do pf.	1,384,900	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 15	65	75

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bk'r St. &F. Ferry stock	$900,000	4	S	J. & J.	15	20
Do 1st 4s,'59	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	168	174
5thAv.R.R.($10)	12,600,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 15	168	172
5thAv.R.R.($10)	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	120	135
5th & 10th St	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	250	300
8th Av. R. R.	748,000	4½	Q	.....	225	250
42d St.&Gr.St	800,000	2	Q	F.M.A.N	125	140
Ninth Av.	1,862,000	..	..	.....	..	3
2d Av. stock						
2d Av.Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 08	..	10
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	F.M.A.N	115	120

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Surety	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 30,15	118	125
Bd.&Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 14,15	270	275
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	160	165
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	J. & J.	325	335
Continental	2,000,000	25	..	.....	885	910
Fidel. & Ph'nix	6,000,000	20	..	J. & J.	425	475
Fidel. Alliance	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	295	305
Ger.-Amer.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	230	245
Germ's ($50)	1,000,000	20	S	J. & J.	480	490
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	535
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	295	310
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	Q	July 15, 15	155	165
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	385	395
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	115	121
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	280	285
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	102	110
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	S	July 1, 15	45	55
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Apr 10,15	300	320
No.River ($25)	500,000	5	S	Jul 15, 15	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	.....	100	125
Stuy't ($100)	400,000	5	S	Aug 2, 15	490	520
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Aug 2, 15	140	170
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	.....	.....	.....

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
GOVERNMENT ISSUES—					
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	..
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	5.25
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	5.30
Argentine Government	6	May, 1920	98⅝	99	5.15
City of Montreal	5	Dec., 1916	99⅛	99⅜	5.20
City of Quebec	5	Oct., 1920	98½	99½	5.37
Dom. of Canada	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.93
Dom. of Canada	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.98
French Government	5	Apr., 1916	98⅝	99⅛	6.83
German Government	5	Jan., 1916	98⅞	99⅛	8.75
New York City	6	Sept., 1916	101⅛	102⅛	2.93
New York City	6	Sept., 1917	104	104½	3.70
Norway Government	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Government	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Norway Government	6	Dec., 1916	99	99½	6.45
Swedish Government	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1917	96⅞	97	6.30
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1920	95⅞	96¼	5.95
Switz. Government	5				
COMPANY ISSUES—					
Alabama Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.90
American Locomotive	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.20
Am. Power & Light	6	Aug., 1921	97	99	..
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	101¼	3.05
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.15
Balt & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99

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Until October 4th Telephone 1813 Lenox For Appointments.

SURROGATE CITATION.

CUTTER, A. GERTRUDE.—The People of the State of New York, By the Grace of God Free and Independent, To George H. Cutter; Anna Cutter Welch; Marcia F. Lambert; Kate Lang; Ida Ludovica Grout; Charles B. Tuthill; Minnie Raynor; Jessie M. Fleischmann; Harry Raynor; Ansel Raynor; Nathan Raynor; Emma Beebe; Jennie Randall; Frank B. Tuthill; Hazel M. Lemcke; Mamie G. Shine; Euretta Flagg; William E. Gomm; Ida Byrne; Agnes Gomm; Ethel Greene; George Tuthill; Elizabeth Clowar; Leonard Kohlasch; Deborah Johnson (known also as Deborah Johnsen); Benjamin Tuthill; Jane Ann Schmidt (known also as Jennie Schmidt); Ella Murtagh; Joseph Tuthill; William Moser (known also as William Moeser); Philip Ferris; Mary Patten; Aaron William Hardman; George W. Lent; John Lent; Florence Evelyn Ferguson; Elizabeth Gertrude Bulkley; Walter D. Cutter; Mary Campbell; Loretta McLaughlin; W. McMaster Mills; Ernst H. Cook; Charles W. Parson (known also as Charles W. Parsons); James H. Montgomery; Gertrude Noyes; Kathryn Cooley; George Ramsey; Frank M. Tichenor; Jacob Greenfeld; City of Newburyport; Mary Vanorder Parker; Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases; Dr. John Colvill Bradner; The Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New York; Mount Vernon Hospital in the City of Mount Vernon; The Methodist Episcopal Hospital; American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; Charlotte Cutter; Henry W. Frauenthal; Messmore Kendall; Josephine Walls (known also as Charlotte Walls and Josephine Amey); John Walls; Harvey McM. Lemcke; Irving Raynor; next of kin and heirs at law of A. Gertrude Cutter, deceased, on the side of her father, John Jacob Bylandt, deceased, whose names are unknown; next of kin and heirs at law of Leander Lent, deceased, whose names are unknown; next of kin and heirs at law of Albert Rufus Lent, deceased, whose names are unknown; next of kin and heirs at law of Jonathan Hardman, deceased, whose names are unknown; and any and all other person or persons who may be heirs at law or next of kin of A. Gertrude Cutter, deceased, and whose name or names are unknown, and the husbands, wives, executors, administrators, legatees, devisees, next of kin, heirs at law and other successors in interest, if any, of any and all deceased next of kin and heirs at law of said A. Gertrude Cutter, deceased; the heirs and next of kin of A. Gertrude Cutter, deceased, and persons named as executors, testamentary trustees, guardians, legatees, devisees and beneficiaries in other papers purporting to be wills of said deceased filed in the Surrogates' Office. Send Greeting:

Whereas, Messmore Kendall has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing dated March 11th, 1914, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved to be the last Will and Testament of A. Gertrude Cutter, who was at the time of her death a resident of the County of New York, deceased.

Therefore, you and each of you are cited to show cause before the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 25th day of October, one thousand nine hundred fifteen, at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said Will and Testament should not be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 13th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

(Seal)

PAUL M. HERZOG, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner, Office & P. O. Address, 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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Spelling	Elementary Algebra
Reading	Plane Geometry
Elementary English	English, Three Years

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Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	95%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	64%	Caesar	88%
French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	83%	French, 3d year	75%
		Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs	85%

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U. S. WILL BE READY AT CLOSE OF WAR

National Industries Will Be in Strong Formation to Meet Competition.

DANGERS OF WAR ORDERS

National City Bank's Publication Says Manufacturers and Labor Leaders Are Working Together.

The effect of changed trade conditions due to war orders on the general industrial life of the country, and the possible consequences of the resultant displacement upon America's capacity for international trade competition after the war, is discussed in the September number of The Americas, published by the National City Bank. While the changes resulting from the war business have been serious, the article asserts that widespread inquiry shows that the leaders of industry are alive to the danger that will follow when war orders cease.

"There is so much evidence of more than casual interchange of opinion, and community of policy and action in the attempt to solve the problem," continues the article, "that it can almost be said that there is a concerted movement in formation to get the situation in hand. This warrants confidence that when the time comes that we must meet close competition again in the world's markets, including our home markets, the national industries will be in strong formation."

Among the difficulties specified as a result of war orders, the first is the rise in the cost of raw materials. Metals have increased from 20 to 40 per cent., wool is much higher, even cotton is rising, and food, though not as high as at first, is still far enough up to give ground for the popular conception that the cost of living is still high. "These increases in the cost of materials," it is said, "have caused an appreciable rise in the cost of manufacture in lines not directly catering to war demand. The higher costs have appreciable effect on our manufacturers' campaign for the expansion of export business.

Rise in the Cost of Labor.

"What is generally taken as a much more serious matter, is the rise in the cost of labor. Preliminary examination of reports from the Eastern States indicates that munition plants are paying their labor about 35 per cent. more, in wages and bonus, than the normal wages heretofore prevailing. Over the broad range of general industry not catering to war requirements, there has been only a little rise in wages here and there; but to keep shop organizations intact, some manufacturers have found it necessary to hold their men by meeting, to some extent, the higher offers of money made to workmen by the munitions makers.

"The emergency work for the best skilled workmen has been more than men could be found for. An official report of one of the manufacturers' associations states that some munitions makers who have tried to run their machinery day and night with three eight-hour shifts of men have had no success with the plan because the night shifts could not be filled up to a workable quota.

"The demand for labor at high prices in war manufactures has also raised the labor costs of many other factories. Even such men and women as could not work on munitions have become restive in their own places because of the prosperity of acquaintances who are busy on war orders. With the seasonal increase in mercantile and industrial activity there may be a more general tendency to increases in labor costs, and one of the country's shrewdest manufacturing executives says that if wages go up it will be next to impossible to get them down again at the end of the war.

"Another serious phase of the situation arises out of the disorganization of industrial forces through the shifting of large numbers of men out of factories where years of team work has made them efficient parts of the factory organization, to which many will never return. Moreover, too many concerns have been so absorbed in war orders that they neglect old customers and thus lose business that they will need before long.

Working Hand in Hand.

"Now, this situation is being faced in a remarkably constructive spirit by many strong men acting in unanimity. Several manufacturers' associations are maintaining a general discussion of the best policies to pursue. There is no friction between the manufacturers, and as regards the wage problem a very wise attitude has generally been assumed by employers, so that national labor leaders are able to join with them in the most important matters of policy.

"The policy is to concede to labor an increase over ordinary wages in case of the manufacture of war materials, but to put this increase in the form of bonus and special payment, and in every way to get on a basis of friendly understanding between employer and employe that the extraordinary profits of war orders are to be shared, without any alteration of the basic standard of wages. Nearly everywhere the pay of the workmen is given to them in two forms—the regular weekly envelope on the established wage basis, and bonus payments, deferred and made to the workmen at longer intervals, frequently in the form of check and in varying amounts. A systematic attempt is made to get the workmen to set aside the special payments as savings.

"National labor leaders have shown a serious appreciation of the community of interest between employers and employes in this situation. They appear to be ready to co-operate in furthering a friendly understanding about wages and in preparing for the readjustment that must come later.

"The United States manufacturer is not going to be permitted to forget that national industry cannot get away from economical standards of production without running serious chances."

When Europe Comes Back.

A high authority is quoted as saying: "Industry in this country is going to be ready for sharp competition at the end of the war. It seemed certain when the war began that it would end with Europe badly crippled and unable to offer competition for years. Europe has surprised us already. It now looks as if the nations might come back very quickly and with great strength. But I am confident that United States industry will be ready for the competition. The situation is being handled with rare intelligence, and manufacturers are awaking to the needs of the hour. The connections we are now making in foreign markets will be of great help because some of them are sure to persist."

"The profits of our war orders," the article concludes, "are being widely distributed, and if rightly used, can help strengthen national industry for the world-wide commercial struggle that is coming. Not, however, if the benefits be perverted into rampant general extravagance or speculation, and we forget the grave danger of a lapse from standards of economy and efficiency. If manufacturing costs and prices rise we will offend the temporary foreign buyers of whom we might make permanent customers, and will find ourselves in a costly state of unpreparedness when Europe comes back."

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West End Avenue Duplex Apartment

10 ROOMS, WITH BATH AND EXTRA TOILET,

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New 12-Story Apartment

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One 8 Room	$2,300
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These apartments have every modern improvement and are under personal management of owner.

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Free Three Months Rent

To responsible party. New house, absolutely fireproof, never occupied. Seven large rooms, three baths, and foyer. Corner apartment, all outside rooms on West End Avenue. Southern and westerly exposure. Immediate possession. Phone Bryant 7600. D. MARKS, 1,465 Broadway. Sunday phone Audubon 451.

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High-Class Elevator Apartments.

8 Elegant large rooms; block to Broadway, "L" and sub. stations; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service. **$1000**

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4	Rooms, $35.00 and $37.50
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Unfurnished, $30 to $42.50. Furnished, $40 to $57.50.

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Rent $38-$60.

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Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The pressure is relatively low generally east of the Rocky Mountains with the lowest readings over the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, where storm of considerable intensity was centred Sunday night. This storm is being followed by rapidly rising pressure and decidedly colder weather over the northwest States. There have been showers in the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic and New England States. Fair weather prevailed elsewhere. Moderate temperatures for the season prevail throughout the country, except in Arizona and the interior of California, where readings are considerably above normal.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, light to moderate variable; East Gulf, moderate variable; West Gulf, fresh shifting winds.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England—Fair Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

Southern New England—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate temperature.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday; Tuesday partly overcast, probably showers in north portion.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday, probably showers at night; Tuesday fair and cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	70	65	4 P. M.	68	72
6 A. M.	67	63	6 P. M.	65	69
9 A. M.	68	65	9 P. M.	63	66
12 M.	73	66	11 P. M.	63	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 66. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 72 degrees at 4:20 P. M.; minimum, 63 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 85 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.84 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.91 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:05—82 Willis Av.; I. Jacobson.....Slight
2:55—39-41 S. William St.; Barracoa Restaurant Co.....$100
4:18—5 W. 135 St.; Mrs. R. Sage.....Slight
5:00—19 Delancey St.; Andrew Kuhn...Slight
8:30—8 Av. "L" structure at 149 St...Slight
11:26—1,862 Lexington Av.; Jacob Gold.Slight
P. M.
1:55—82 Ridge St.; Dr. Mueberg.....Slight
2:25—59 St. at Madison Av.; Plaza Theatre.....Slight
3:00—2,171 1 Av.; Gabriel Composti...Slight
3:40—381 W. 53 St.; Morrie Taylor....Slight
3:45—982 Columbus Av.; Martin Ohl.—Slight
6:30—317 W. 97 St.; Lulu Galum.....Slight
7:20—701 St. Nicholas Av.; Geo. Greguorauas.....Slight
7:35—353 Grand St.; I. Lubin.....$300
8:20—400 E. Houston St.; David Titter.....Slight
9:40—405 E. 90 St.; Jno. Prince.....Slight
9:50—686 Beck St.; Winnie Const'n Co.....Slight
9:55—1,998 3 Av.; Costa de Frank.....Slight

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 15th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CORNER FACTORY SITE,
Bergen St. and Grand Av.; about 50x150, for sale; bargain. W. A. Forter, 1,097 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Being in need of ready cash, will sell my two Jamaica lots at a sacrifice at $115 each; 2 blocks from trolley and railroad station; act quick. B. Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av, L. I. R. R. Depot.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 585.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river views from rooms; to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 3,787 Broadway, at 157th.

$35, $40; one-family private dwelling. 1,228 Shakespeare Av., between Jerome, 168th.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Look at house 179 Liberty Av., New Rochelle; bargain; private sale.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Rent or Sale.—Modern house; large front and side porch; eight rooms; tiled bath, hot water heat, garden; 28 minutes from Manhattan; rent $50; 100 trains daily; four minutes from station; refined neighborhood; restricted property. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceilings; panelled walls; open fireplace; modern kitchen; beautiful bath; heat; running water; extra large veranda; on large plot about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under care of owner; 42 minutes out; price $2,950; easy terms. Johnson, Box 169 Times Downtown.

¼ MILE SHORE FRONT ON SOUND.
About 170 acres; 45 under cultivation, balance woodland and beach; farm buildings; high bluff, overlooking Sound; also gradual incline to beach on property; exceptional opportunity for farmer, as price is very low; beautiful location for country estate; few miles east of Wading River. M 135 Times.

Builder forced to sell beautiful, new, artistic home, seven rooms, bath, gas, electric light, steam heat; interior finish white enamel, mahogany, and golden oak; only 3 blocks from station and trolley; 30 minutes out; price, $3,450; small amount down, balance like rent; title guaranteed. Brower, 715 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Will sell ideal bungalow lot; 3 miles waterfront in New York City; bathing, boating, fishing; all improvements; suitable for all-year-round residence; 20 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, 28 minutes from Flatbush subway station; 9 cents commutation. Call or write 208 West 96th St.

FORCED TO SELL

waterfront plot 300 feet from Long Island Sound; all city improvements; very cheap to quick buyer. Address G. B., 84 Times.

Contract corner lots, St. Albans, cheap for cash; best offer accepted; brokers protected. E. J. D., 500 W. 160th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, 10-room house, with 2 baths, at Mountain Lakes, N. J., 5 minutes' walk from D., L. & W. express station; parquet floors, electric lights, all modern improvements; ¼ acre on lake drive; a real opportunity for any one desiring complete country home. H. S. Brouwer, Mountain Lakes, N. J. Tel. Boonton 113 R.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Real homes in a healthy residential park; the place to buy yours; N. Y. 1 hour. Write for facts, Knollwood, Caldwell, N. J.

Comfortable home, Plainfield, N. J., sale or lease. Room 1,624, No. 61 Broadway, New York.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.
Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month; write us. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Doctor's Office. — Large, well lighted, furnished or unfurnished; may be seen at any time. 105 West 74th St. Telephone Columbus 1812.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at very low rental. The Sanitax Co., 33 Union Square.

LOFTS to let, 75x100, with power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City.

Durable office with services to sublet for a few months, Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. for Mr. Silverman.

New Jersey.

Store to let; best location in town. 816 Washington St., Hoboken.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

$25 REWARD

Will be paid for each legitimate prospect or lead of persons contemplating purchasing an automobile and eventually terminating into a sale.

This offer is made in good faith and represents one of the most reputable standard-made cars on the market selling around $1,250. Give your telephone number if possible.

ADDRESS Z 289 TIMES ANNEX.

Automobile, Studebaker; superior value; seven passenger, six cylinder, fifty horsepower; recent purchase; perfect condition; run 1,000 miles; 1916 model; $900; guaranteed perfect. N 35 Times.

Packard (1914) limousine, 38 horsepower. Rolls-Royce (1915) five-passenger touring. Packard (1915) touring, 38 horsepower. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryan.

Hupmobiles, 1913 and 1914 "32" touring cars and roadsters, overhauled, repainted, sacrifice prices. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Krit light, five-passenger touring; electric equipment; any demonstration desired; sacrifice $300; 15 days' trial allowed. Melrose 8649.

Ford delivery cars, half-ton capacity, guaranteed, $300. Automobile Exchange 408 East 140th St.

Mitchell, 1912, 5-passenger touring car; good condition; fully equipped; $350; bargain. N 37 Times.

Packard (6—48) touring, absolutely excellent condition; sacrifice. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th.

5-passenger touring; latest equipment. Classy runabout; fully equipped, electric light Maxwell racer, private. 427 East 57th.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Beautiful Garford Six; seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Pierce-Arrow car; must be in first-class condition; 1914 or 1915 model; 36 to 48; five passenger; cash transaction. Apply Z 375 Times Annex.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 802 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath; furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

45th, 22 East.—Two attractive rooms, with bath, kitchenette; suitable bachelors; $900 yearly.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway. Strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St., 2 6 and 7 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; elevator house; will furnish new rugs, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., to suit prospective tenant; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

November, May; quiet, orderly foreign family, suits, giving highest references; six-seven rooms; between 60th and 100th, prefer Riverside or Central Park; not over $100. M 82 Times.

97th St., 308 West.—Five and six unusually large, light, cheerful rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $85 to $125; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

NAGLE ARMS—65 Nagle Av., near Dyckman subway; 5 rooms, completely furnished apartments, $50; no children. Consult Superintendent.

Riverside Drive, 528.—Sublet attractively appointed 5 rooms; front; modern elevator apt.; delightful view Hudson, Claremont; opportunity; $75.00.

Elegantly furnished Drive apartment to be leased Oct. 1 for a year; 7 rooms, 2 baths; rent reasonable. Telephone Audubon 7340.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

Doctor's three-room office; furnished suite; electricity, service; in specialist's house. 54 West 56th St. Tel. Plaza 442.

Southern family will sublet, October to June, 7 rooms furnished in mahogany; piano; reference. DAFFRON, River 6340.

168th, 601 West, (cor. Broadway.)—Seven rooms, two baths; $125. Ellsworth, 3515 Audubon.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Eleven East 55th St., (Opposite St. Regis.)—Five rooms, bath, kitchenette; large, light, exceptionally beautiful; maid service; elevator; $2,400. Inquire Superintendent.

1,196 MADISON AV., COR 87TH ST.
Corner apartment, 7 unusual rooms; every improvement; elevator service; other apts. in neighborhood, $75 up. Agents on premises.

1,078 Madison Av., (Between 81st and 82d Sts.)—Duplex apartment 12 rooms, 2 baths; 2 extra lavatories; rent, $2,400.

Seven-room apartment, $1,400.

80th St., 10 East.—Attractive apartments, two large rooms, with bath and kitchenette; one apartment on floor; fine southern exposure.

140 EAST 34TH ST.
Two rooms, bath, and service. Exceptional light and ventilation. Low rents.

31st, 157 East, (Near Lexington.)—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son. 30 East 42d St.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; the home you want before you have seen it; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., near Broadway; apartments, 6 and 8, newly decorated, unusually spacious, airy, light, cheerful; 2 and 3 baths; living room, 21x24; bedroom, 16x22; good layout; comforts of private house on one floor; sunshine in every room; high-class elevator house; attentive service; plenty hot water and steam heat; rent $1,350 to $1,850, being 20% lower than similar apartments rent for elsewhere; renting agent on premises.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.

Very light rooms,	4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night Elevator,	5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Telephone, &c.	6 rooms, bath, $65 up
	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d St.
1¼ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

Netherland Court, 473-475 West 158th St.—High-class elevator apartment, consisting of 3, 4 and 6 rooms; all outside, overlooking Park Grounds and the Bronx; all modern improvements; very reasonable rent. Inquire on premises. Tel. 3980 Audubon.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 57TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 260 WEST 72D; SUNSHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY BARLE & CALHOUN, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

Will sublet for one year unfurnished corner apartment, 6 rooms, foyer, and 3 baths; all light outside rooms; at the Rexford, 79th and Broadway, for $1,800; can be seen between 3 and 6. Voightlander.

Newly decorated, excellently appointed apartments; all light rooms; centrally located; two minutes from subway and Riverside Drive; only two apartments left. 257 West 92d, between Broadway and West End Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

Six rooms and bath, 1,271 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,300 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 229, 45 Broadway. 3796 Rector.

Edgecombe Avenue, 287, between 145th Street subway and elevated station, facing Colonial Park; 5 airy, cheerful rooms; high-class elevator house; $45; apply premises.

The Hamilton, elegant apartments, opposite City College, 5 and 6 rooms; rent $40 to $85. Apply to owner, on premises, 477 West 140th St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

Three rooms, bath, Broadway, 2,708 (108th) housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $40.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,428 Grand Concourse.

Doctor apartments—Occupied eight years by doctor; high-class. 208 West 113th St.

317 West 121st.—7 all light rooms; private hall, all improvements. $36.

804 West 180th, Corner Pinehurst Av.—High class 4-6 room apartment; elevator.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

225 West End Av., cor. 70th St.—Six-room elevator apartment; $65,.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 288 St. James Place.

Exclusive sunlit, uncommonly commodious five rooms and bath; hall attendant; large porch; high-grade equipment. 111 Taylor St., Williamsburg Plaza.

Park Slope.—Six light rooms, bath, separate toilet, heat, hot water, electric lights, telephone; $34-$36. 509 Sixth St., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

Hoe Av., 932, 966, 940, (8 blocks east Simpson St. station.)—3, 4, 5 rooms; electric light; telephone; improvements. Inquire janitor. Telephone Orchard 5318.

New Jersey.

New and up-to-date apartments of five and six rooms and bath, with heat, hot water supply and janitor service, will decorate to suit. Full particulars of Charles Fall, agent, Hoboken Trust Co. Building, 14th & Washington Sts., Hoboken. Telephone 393 Hoboken.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—Small furnished apartment, or housekeeping studio, from Nov. 1 to March 1; one single and one double bedroom, living room, or studio, bath and kitchen required. John Kendrick Bangs, Ogunquit, Maine.

Wanted—For eight months, furnished apartment, 7-8 rooms; limit $175; excellent references given and demanded. M. M., M 183 Times.

High-class furnished apartments from private families; only 2 to 12 rooms wanted for waiting clients. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St.

Wanted—Small furnished apartment, November to June, w. s., 80th to 116th; unexceptional references. H. M. O., 215 West 26th.

Two or three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, open fireplace; Washington Square section or vicinity. B 245 Times Downtown.

2 to 12 rooms; clients waiting. R. de Florez, Circle Building, 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 4560.

Unfurnished.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high-class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 and $75. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Refined, delightful home; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE HOTEL ALVORD,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
A HOTEL OF EXCELLENCE IN A QUIET, SELECT, RESIDENTIAL TOWN WHERE THE EXPENSES ARE LESS THAN THE COST OF KEEPING HOUSE IN NEW YORK. BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, SUN PARLORS. WIDE VERANDA, TENNIS COURTS. EXCELLENT CUISINE, THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW YORK AND SUBWAY RIDING. SPEND THE FALL IN EAST ORANGE.
FOR BOOKLET AND RATES APPLY TO F. B. ALVORD, PROP., HOTEL ALVORD, BRICK CHURCH STATION, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange, N. J.
"80 Minutes from Broadway."
Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom and private bath with delicious meals and first-class service for $25 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna, at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. Only a few suites left for Winter booking.
W. T. READE, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; hot, cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 32 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Maine.

The Burnell Farm offers accommodations for the Winter to a few people wishing a quiet home and who would feel safeguarded by the presence of a trained nurse; references given and required. Gorham, Maine.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57th AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

57th AV., 2,080, (128th.)—Two large rooms, hallroom; board; fine location.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting rooms and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

57 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms with board. References.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second story large room; single; excellent table; parlor dining.

89TH, (1,845 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms; conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,058, (123d.)—Attractive, airy rooms, steam, hot water; best board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Sunny rooms, with board; refined, high-class house; telephone; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for musical studio or doctor; handsomely furnished room, with bath; large and small rooms; table board; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity; steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near Park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, furnished rooms; baths; electricity; meals optional.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

78D, 226 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well appointed house; superior table; table guests.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Established 21 years; large room, with private bath; also medium and small rooms; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting; excellent board; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; rear bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private bath; special terms; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms; connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 131 WEST.—Rooms with bath; every convenience; high grade.

80TH, 121, 123 WEST.—Well furnished, newly decorated; private bath; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine; parlor dining; exclusive; references.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Two large rooms; refined home; parlor dining; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms; baths; electricity; phone.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

82D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; house just opened; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive, large rooms; suitable for gentleman appreciating fine home.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional second floor, private baths; continuous hot water; other rooms.

89TH, 308 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will take few select people as boarders.

94TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large, front room; suitable two; business people; refined home; conveniences.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

102D, 238 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one large room and bath; Jewish family. Mrs. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 539 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

115TH ST., corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 116th elevated near by; the "Morningside"; newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort; $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

130TH, 209 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; refined Jewish family; German board.

145TH, 249 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking park; gentlemen, couples; Southern cooking; telephone.

149TH, 552 WEST.—Double, single rooms; first-class board; reasonable.

PRIVATE FAMILY have two beautifully furnished rooms to rent for the Winter, together or separate; excellent Southern cooking. Z 314 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588, Apt. 21.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14; per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Desirable rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent cuisine; exclusive neighborhood; table guests; references.

WIDOW will rent two large handsomely furnished parlors in her private house on Riverside Drive; wonderful views of Hudson; exceptional cuisine. Phone 8926 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

HALSEY ST., 153, Brooklyn.—Private house; all conveniences; references exchanged. Tel. Bedford 1126.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Southern lady, daughter and son, wish two rooms and board in house having refined boarders; no apartments; give weekly rates in first letter; Episcopalian. B 43 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant, large, small rooms; every convenience.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Large studio; also smaller room; private house; phone.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Large room, private bath, $7; others, $3.50, $4.50; telephone.

28D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large, small, comfortably furnished, clean rooms; $3.50 up.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; electricity; gentlemen.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN, TIRED OF HOTEL OR CLUB LIFE, MAY FIND SUITABLE ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Exceptional parlor floor, with bath; also other attractive rooms; gentlemen.

60TH ST., 154 EAST.—Single and double rooms; shower bath.

68TH, 223 EAST.—Elegant large and small rooms; doctor's new house.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; resident studios subrented by day, month.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; private house; reasonable terms.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

12TH, 124 WEST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; telephone; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—High-class house; private bath; electricity; bright, airy; meals a la carte; references.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room; private bath, electricity, telephone; vacant October; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, every convenience; desirable home; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
Hallroom; gentleman.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished single rooms; electricity, elevator, telephone. Keen.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; electricity; telephone.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; bath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome studio suite; grand piano; also small room for gentleman.

58TH ST., 21 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, kitchenette, electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $10.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed; splendidly-kept house; rooms, $9-$13.50.

68TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcove, telephone; one flight; $6. Beeson.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large rooms, with bath; other rooms; running water; telephone.

68TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; also small room; charming apartment; reasonable. Wilde.

68TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, suite; electricity; steam; hot water; phone.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant front room; every convenience.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room with private bath; references exchanged.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; absolutely clean; excellent maid service.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

72D, WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Two attractive rooms; southern exposure; strictly private family; gentlemen. B 343 Times Annex.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large and small front rooms, with private bath; board; quiet location; near Riverside Drive; phone.

74TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive single and double room; private bath; subway express; references.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 111 WEST.—New, large, small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

75TH ST., 104 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, medium rooms, adjoining bath.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, newly furnished; breakfast optional; moderate.

77TH ST., WEST.—Large and small furnished room with bath; beautiful private house; for one or two gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Phone Schuyler 7279.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; shower baths; phone; select.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath; medium rooms, hotel conveniences.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite; also large room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 306 WEST, (Schuyler 8917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Exclusive house, gentlemen; quiet, single rooms; electricity, bath adjoining.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Newly furnished house; suites and single rooms.

81ST, 251 WEST. (BROADWAY.)
Attractive rooms; exclusive apartment; gentlemen.

HOLTON.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath, electric light; references.

82d St., 105 West.—Four rooms, bath; all facing street; studio apartment; telephone; reference; $60.

82d, 105 West.—One large, outside room, bath; maid service; telephone; $35; studio apartment.

82D, 134 WEST.—Two large, handsome, second-floor rooms; private baths; references.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated; finely furnished front parlor, also rear parlor, with running water; single or en suite; business people. Ph. Wallace.

85TH ST., 34 WEST.—Attractive large room, with bath; first floor; small room; private house; owner; references exchanged.

89TH, 100 WEST.—Cheerful, light room; kitchen, parlor privileges; lady; $3.50. Luck.

90TH, 129 WEST.—Parlor, with bedroom; well furnished; steam, bath, hot water; independent entrance; suitable two; Subway. Mueller.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; private house; maid service.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, comfortably furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; reference.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Elegant, newly decorated, comfortably furnished rooms; private bath; telephone; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; single, en suite; bath; private residence.

94TH, 161 WEST.
Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath, telephone.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Cheerful, desirable rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $8, $4. McNamara.

102D, 250 WEST.—Accommodations two bachelors; large room, board; private house; first-class.

102D, 254 WEST.—Attractive room with outside balcony overlooking Hudson; private house.

103TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; gentlemen; single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Next Riverside; front bed and sitting room. New, 8B.

112TH, 600 WEST, Apartment 1.—Large front room; reasonable; only roomer; southern exposure.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Outside single rooms, next to bath; near Columbia; private family. Apt. 6-E.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive front room; en suite; single room; every convenience; references. SW.

FOUR CAUGHT IN RAID ON COUNTERFEIT DEN

Found Making Bogus $2 Revenue Stamps with a Press in Sullivan Street.

FIFTH ARRESTED AS AGENT

One Prisoner, Joseph Carlisi, Said to Have Been a Notorious Forger Years Ago.

Four weeks of watchful waiting on the part of the Secret Service agents under Chief William Flynn resulted yesterday in the arrest of five Italians who, he asserted, were about to place in circulation counterfeit $2 revenue stamps. The arrests were made at the moment when the first run of 3,625 stamps was on the way to the alleged distributing depot, a saloon in Bleecker Street.

The men arrested were Joseph Carlisi of 145 West Houston Street, Alexander Acuti of 217 Thompson Street, Francesco Alesandro of 169 Sullivan Street, Albert Benesi of 176 Thompson Street, and Dario Milatisi of 50 West Eighth Street.

Carlisi is a counterfeiter, and one of the Carlisi brothers who flooded this country with forged checks twenty years ago. With his brother Charles he operated for many months, and the American Bankers' Association employed detectives to hunt them down. Chief Flynn was one of these, and they were arrested on Oct. 3, 1895. Charles was sentenced to three and a half and Joseph to four and a half years in the penitentiary. On their release both brothers dropped from view, until Charles was arrested for forgery three years ago in this city and sent to jail for fourteen years.

Chief Flynn had no idea that Joseph Carlisi was operating in this city until he found the man was living in the Italian quarter and seemed to have money, although it was known that he did not work. Secret Service Agents were put on Carlisi's trail, and about a month ago it was noticed that he had begun to frequent a printing shop at 226 Sullivan Street. It was observed also that the other men arrested yesterday were his close friends and that they spent much time in the shop together.

Presses Going Full Blast.

The presses in the shop seldom worked on Sunday, and when the Secret Service men on watch noticed that they seemed to be running full blast yesterday morning, Chief Flynn decided that it was time to investigate.

With Captain Henry and Operatives Burke, Kavanagh, and McCahill and Detectives John B. Leahy and August Mayer of the First Branch Bureau he surrounded the shop. They heard the presses stop, and about fifteen minutes later Carlisi emerged from the shop carrying a bundle. He darted across the street and started for Milatisi's saloon, at 221 Bleecker Street. McCahill and Mayer followed him, and as soon as he turned the corner, where he could not be seen from the printing shop, arrested him. Carlisi tried to resist for a moment, and then started to bluster, but collapsed when his captors tore open the bundle and found the counterfeit stamps, clean and fresh, just from the presses.

McCahill turned the corner and waved to the others, and they immediately rushed into the shop, where they found Alesandro, Benesi, and Acuti washing their hands after tending the presses. They were handcuffed and taken, with Carlisi, to Headquarters, where they were locked up to await the action of United States Commissioner Houghton today. They probably will be held for the Grand Jury.

While the four men were being taken to Headquarters, two of the Secret Service agents went to Milatisi's saloon and arrested him. They said he had a revolver and he was locked up at Headquarters charged with violating the Sullivan law as well as counterfeiting.

Chief Flynn said that the case was one of the most important and most satisfactory that had ever come to his notice.

"Carlisi is a professional counterfeiter like his brother," he said, "and I am very glad we go' him before he was able to place any of the false revenue stamps in circulation. This is an important case in several ways, one being that it is the first attempt to counterfeit the new revenue stamps Carlisi's plan was to sell the stamps for a dollar or a dollar and a half, and there is no question but that he would have done a rushing business. He ought to have cleared up at least $25,000 in the next few months in New York City and its suburbs. The stamps are very good facsimiles, and would have fooled the Inspectors and had a wide use all over the country.

As Distributing Centre.

"It was planned that the saloon keeper was to be the distributing centre here, and he, of course, would have used them on the barrels of wine and other liquors in his place.

"We have not found the engraver who made the plates for the stamps, but we hope to get him in a few days. We know that they were not made by any of the men arrested, and unless he can prove that he was guiltless of evil intent in making them it will go hard with him. He might have made them under threat of harm. As it now stands, he is as guilty as the others."

The maximum penalty for counterfeiting revenue stamps is fifteen years in jail and a fine of $5,000.

AUTO VANS FOR PRISONERS.

Plans for 60-Mile-an-Hour "Black Marias" Are Being Made.

In a report submitted yesterday and approved by Sheriff Grifenhagen, Under Sheriff Frank K. Bowers suggested that prisoners be transported through the city streets in closed automobiles. Walking handcuffed prisoners through the streets, he said, is repulsive to the public view, unsafe, demoralizing to youth, expensive to the county, and humiliating to the prisoners as well.

He recommended automobile vans of special construction, and said that plans for motor-propelled "Black Marias" with a speed of sixty miles an hour were being drawn and would be submitted to the Board of Estimate.

PHYSICIAN DROWNED, COMPANIONS SAVED

Dr. G. S. M. La Mont's Mistake on a Motor Boat Trip Off Avon Costs His Life.

LEAP FROM CIRCLING CRAFT

Three Find Forty Feet of Water Instead of Shallows — Rescuers Also Face Death.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—On a motor boat trip, Dr. George S. M. La Mont of 224 Balentine Parkway, Newark, N. J., was drowned today in the heavy sea off Avon, N. J. The physician left Barnegat Bay early this morning, accompanied by Stephen Miller of Orange, N. J., and George Grant, his negro coachman, to take his twenty-five-foot power boat to Newark to lay it up for the Winter. He had been spending the Summer at his Summer house at Mantolaking, N. J.

The sea was not heavy when the craft put out, but it soon ran into rough water. Captain Osborne, of the Coast Guard station at Spring Lake, saw the bobbing craft about 10 o'clock this morning and, fearing for its safety, telephoned to Captain Chasey of the Life Guard station at Avon to keep a lookout for the boat.

Two hours later the motor boat was seen off Avon running in circles as if looking for an inlet. Captain Chasey signaled the Government survey boat Dache to give aid. A boat put off from the Dache, but soon after it started the three men in the La Mont party were seen to leap overboard from the running craft. The occupants thought they were in shallow water, but when they jumped they had just passed over the second bar and were in forty feet of water. The boat from the Dache despaired of saving the men and put back.

Captain Chasey ordered his surfboat out, and wheeled it three blocks on the boardwalk. When the guards were about to launch the surfboat three young men —Louis Goldberg, Henry Wilcox, and Leslie Runnell—volunteered to help the crew. After several attempts it was launched, and picked up Miller by throwing a line to him. Grant was rescued exhausted, but Dr. La Mont could not be found. The power boat was still running in circles.

The three volunteers offered to swim to the boat. They started but found the sea too rough. Miller and Wilcox swam to the second bar, and when they stopped to rest missed Goldberg. Looking back they saw him struggling. They started after him, and were almost played out when the surfboat, which had taken the two rescued men ashore, returned and got the three volunteers.

The body of Dr. La Mont was washed up at Belmar, several miles from where he had drowned, late this afternoon. Not far distant the power boat went ashore. There was a small hole in its bottom, but otherwise it was not damaged.

Near Belmar the State is cutting an inlet in an effort to make a permanent harbor in Shark River. Dr. La Mont was trying to make this when he got into shallow water and the three men jumped rather than take a chance in an overturned boat in the breakers.

The body of Dr. La Mont, who was married and had five children, was taken to his home in Newark tonight.

TO URGE SPECIAL SESSION.

Stone Will Ask President to Convene Senate to Act on Treaties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, will see President Wilson tomorrow and urge the calling of a special session of the Senate for consideration of the proposed treaties with Haiti, Colombia, and Nicaragua. Many Senators already have suggested at the White House that it would be well to have the Upper Chamber in special session, so that the rules under which debate is unlimited might be modified before the regular session began. But the President has indicated his disapproval of such suggestions.

It is believed in some quarters that in the near future a well-developed movement will be on foot to persuade the President to call at least the Senate together some time in the Fall. As the treaties are measures approved by the Administration, it is suggested that a plea for early consideration of them might find favor, although there has been nothing to indicate any change on the President's part.

At the same time, a story was in circulation tonight that, with the Senate in extra session, the House also might just as well assemble. According to this report, while the ostensible reason for calling Congress would be to give the Senate time to clear up its particular work before December, the real reason would be to allow work to begin in the House looking to a remedy for the growing deficit in revenues.

Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, however, a short time ago said that there was nothing definite as to the estimates for the coming year on which such a move could be based. He thought the war tax might be reimposed, but he rather discounted rumors of a serious making over of the country's fiscal system. Besides, it is pointed out, a special session devoted to fiscal matters would advertise the deficit in a way that is not desired.

UPHOLD EMPLOYES' RIGHTS.

Courts Say They May Solicit Trade Held by Former Employers.

Decisions involving the right of an employe to use for his own advancement customers and information obtained while working for an employer were handed down last week by Justices Gohalan and Shearn of the Supreme Court. Both decisions were to the effect that an employe, where there was no written agreement limiting his activities, was justified in using the knowledge gained in his work for his own benefit, even though the business of a former employer was unfavorably affected by it.

One of the suits was that of the Pioneer Barber Towel Company against Bruney, who was a driver, and who engaged himself to drive a wagon of a rival concern, and did what he could to transfer the business of the customers with whom he was personally acquainted to his last employer. An injunction, restraining Bruney, was applied for, and Justice Cohalan denied it.

DROPS BUNDLE IN POND.

Boys Tell Jersey Police of Autoists Throwing Something Into Water.

At dusk last night a group of small boys were playing in a dumping ground at the foot of the Palisades in Jersey City between Cornelisson Avenue and the river, and just at the foot of the heights on which the Jersey City Hospital stands. It is a lonely spot—the northern half filled up in recent years by the dumping of ashes and waste from the city, and now used as a baseball field; the lower part remaining a morass. Across the whole district from north to south runs Florence Street, and it was along Florence Street where it runs through the desolate swamp that the boys were playing, when a large touring car, running without lights, came down the road.

In it were two elderly men and the driver, a young man wearing a cloth cap. They drove the car down Florence Street to the swamp, ran it up to the barbed wire fence which separates the filled roadway from the morass, and then got out and took from the car a large bundle wrapped in a sheet. To the boys it seemed to be about the size of a human body. The two older men carried the burden beyond the fence into the swamp and down to the edge of a pond, where the old course of Mill Creek is half filled with tin cans, rubbish, waste from a nearby paper mill, and four or five feet of water over it all. The men threw the bundle into the water and then came back to the car.

The boys, meanwhile, had curiously approached the automobile and had been driven away by the chauffeur, who they said threw his coat over his head before he came toward them in order to conceal his face. The three got into the car and drove away, and when they reached Montgomery Street, well outside of the swamp, they lit the lights of the car and disappeared.

For some time the boys amused themselves by throwing stones at the white mass as it sank slowly in the stagnant water; then one of them finally suggested that they ought to tell the police. Leaving an eight-year-old youngster as sentinel, the rest of them hunted up Police Captain James Larkins, and 12-year-old Edward Murphy of 544 Montgomery Street told the story.

Captain Larkins called up Director of Public Safety Frank Hague, and within a few minutes a patrol wagon full of policemen and a squad of firemen armed with hooks were on their way to the spot. When they got there the boy who had stayed behind said that the white bundle had sunk; but the police found the tracks of an automobile which had quite recently been driven to the edge of the road in the spot which the boys had indicated.

When began the dragging of the pond. For hours firemen and police, in hip boots, waded up and down the pool, raking it from one end to the other. They brought up all kinds of tin cans and untold quantities of other debris, but no signs of any bundle wrapped in a sheet.

Toward 11 o'clock they gave it up for the night, but Director Hague left several policemen on guard and said that unless some solution turned up from another quarter before tomorrow he would have a fire engine pump the pool dry, in order to find out whether he really had a big murder mystery or only a tale by some imaginative boys.

CHARGES 'ANTIS' DODGE DUTY

Mrs. Catt Compares Them to Aristocrats of the French Revolution.

In trying to escape enfranchisement, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says that the anti-suffragists are following the example of the aristocrats of the days preceding the French Revolution. She has issued a statement in which she says:

"Anti-suffragists are demanding the right of freedom from a duty. They acknowledge that voting is not a privilege, but a duty. That if it is conferred they must accept it as such, but they wish to be saved from their duty. Their posters in huge letters proclaim all over New York City this desire to escape the inconvenience of duty. They say woman's right is the right to freedom from political duties.

"Who gave her this right? Women are members of the community, the society, the family into which they were born. How can they claim immunity from duty in any one of these positions and not in the other two?

"There have always been a few people, everywhere, claiming like exemption. There were women—and men too—in France in the days of Louis XVI. who claimed the right to be free from the duties of the social group. Aristocracy's right is the right to have for itself and not share, said they. 'If the people have no bread, let them eat cake,' said Marie Antoinette, munching hers. Then she bought a new necklace to proclaim her right of freedom from social responsibilities. The guillotine answered this claim of the right of aristocracy to be free from its political duties.

"There has been in every place and time a small fraction of the female population which has claimed woman's right to be free from all disagreeable duties, to be tricked out and fed, to be dressed and ornamented at the cost of others. The trail of these women lies over every prison in the land, marking the men who have cheated and lied and forged and embezzled to give them freedom from duty.

"There is no such thing as the right of freedom from any duties, individual or social; domestic or political. By the antis' own poster, they condemn themselves."

POLICEMEN'S WIVES TO MARCH

Accept Invitation to Take Part in Big Suffrage Parade.

There will be a brand new division in the big suffrage parade on Oct. 23. Members of the Patrolmen's Wives Benevolent Association have voted unanimously to accept the Parade Committee's invitation to march. They will carry their new banner, in the police colors, blue and gold. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Finch, President of the association, has written to Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse to that effect.

"I am deeply interested in this campaign," says Mrs. Finch, "and will do all in my power for its success. I have attended a meeting of the Junior League, which I organized, and got its promise to join our association in the parade. The league has also voted to adopt a resolution in favor of woman suffrage. I will try to have as many women in line as possible."

Mrs. Whitehouse has issued an invitation to march to the women in the families of the members of the New York Letter Carriers' Association. The National Association recently passed a resolution in favor of giving women the vote.

Many independent business women of New York are to decorate their shops, close them on the afternoon of Oct. 23, and march in the parade. A special committee is canvassing factories and stores asking employers to allow the women in their establishments to march. All Fifth Avenue shops are being asked to decorate for the day. The Central Parade Committee will have its third meeting tomorrow at 303 Fifth Avenue.

TWO BROTHERS HELD ON BIGAMY CHARGES

Both Were Wed Last Month and Are Arrested Within 24 Hours of Each Other.

ONE CAUGHT IN AUTO CHASE

Detectives Commandeer Motor to Get Lyle—Second Wife Says She Will Stick to Him.

The arrest yesterday on a charge of bigamy of Charles Lyle, a salesman, 27 years old, of 272 Alexander Avenue, Bronx, followed within less than a day of the arrest of his brother, Frank Lyle, on the same charge.

It was shortly after midnight when Charles Lyle, alighting from his automobile at Van Cortlandt Park, noticed two men lurking in the shadow of some trees. He recognized them as Michael Murphy and Frank Delshley, whom he knew were anxious to arrest him on a charge of bigamy. He jumped back into his automobile and started back toward the city. The detectives stopped the first car that came down the road, and without delay convinced the driver that it was needed in the interest of justice.

Lyle opened the throttle as far as it would go and shot down at top speed. His car was not fast enough, for he was overhauled and arrested by the detectives at 242d Street and Tenth Avenue.

Lyle was arraigned yesterday in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, and held in $1,500 bail for a hearing Wednesday, by Magistrate Naumer. The complainant was his legal wife, Mrs. Agnes Lyle, of 111 East Eighty-ninth Street, Manhattan, who alleges that he contracted a bigamous marriage on Aug. 29 last, when he wed, in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Antony, in Greenpoint, Miss Margaret Burke, a telephone operator. The Right Rev. Monsignor P. F. O'Hare performed the ceremony.

Lyle, it is alleged, was married to his first wife on Dec. 5, 1909, in the Church of St. Catherine of Sienna, in Manhattan. The couple have two children. A quarrel which occurred about a year ago led to a separation. It is alleged that some time later Lyle met Miss Burke, and told her he was free to marry.

A few days ago the first wife learned of her husband's alleged bigamous marriage. She complained to the police, and was advised to carry the matter to court. His second wife was dumfounded when she was told of his arrest. She was in court when Lyle was arraigned, and declared she would stick to him no matter what happened.

The brother, Frank Lyle, a chauffeur, is 22 years old, and lives at 1,739 Avenue A. He was taken before Magistrate Marsh in the Harlem Court on Saturday and held in $2,500 bail for examination tomorrow on a charge of bigamy. According to the papers in the case, he is alleged to have married Florence Kurtz on Nov. 18, 1909, when he was 16 years old and she 15, at the Church of St. Cecilia, 120 East 106th Street.

The complainant against Frank Lyle was William Armstrong, who alleged that Lyle married his daughter, Elizabeth, on Aug. 9 last, in the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, 236 East Ninetieth Street. The Rev. P. F. Mack in performed the ceremony. The couple met at a ball last March.

SHOT FOR CHAPLIN TAUNT.

Italian Kills Friend Who Said He Looked Like Movie Actor.

Just after midnight this morning customers in a drug store at 19 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, heard a shot fired, and a moment later a young Italian staggered into the store with his hand over his heart, and, after gasping out the words "They shot me," dropped dead. He was Rosario Cannatella, a longshoreman, living at 38 Pacific Street.

Assistant District Attorney Anderson was told by Mrs. Maria Liga, who lives at 21 Columbia Street and was looking out of the window when the shooting occurred, that Cannatella had been walking up the street, accompanied by his friend, Thomas Trestibino, and that he had told Trestibino that the latter looked like Charlie Chaplin. This incensed Trestibino, who said that he would hit Cannatella if there were any more remarks like that. Cannatella persisted in his jeers, and presently blows were exchanged. Then, according to Mrs. Liga, Trestibino drew his revolver and shot his friend.

Other witnesses said that the two had been friends for a long time, but that of late Cannatella's jests had angered Trestibino. Detectives visited Trestibino's home at 35 Pacific Street, but did not find him there, and it is said that he went there, changed his clothes, and then disappeared. The police found a newly made out passport in his clothing.

TRIES TO END PIER STRIKE.

Longshoremen's Chief Appeals to United Fruit Employes.

Richard J. Butler, President of the Greater New York District Council of the International Longshoremen's Association, said yesterday that he would confer today with a representative of the United Fruit Company to settle the strike of the men employed on Pier 15, East River, and also would attempt to settle the strikes of all freight handlers in New York Harbor. He has sent out a request to all longshoremen not to quit work on any of the piers until they have appealed to the international Longshoremen's Association, which is ready to arbitrate all differences between the men and the steamship or railroad companies.

The steamships Tenadores and Sixaola of the United Fruit Company will arrive here today from the West Indies, laden with bananas and other cargoes, and will need 300 or more men to get the fruit discharged.

"I am preparing resolutions on this subject to submit to the San Francisco convention of the International Longshoremen's Association, which is to take up the question of the demands of 20,000 freight handlers of this city, and will determine what action is to be taken," Butler said.

KEEPERS NOW GO UNARMED.

One Effect of Prison Reforms, Warden Osborne Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, defended his administration of the prison at the closing session of the Efficiency Society's convention this afternoon.

"The system of self-government introduced at Sing Sing," Mr. Osborne said, "has proved a boon not only to the prisoners but to officials as well. It is no longer necessary for the officers to go about armed and in constant fear of their lives. Only the other day the principal keeper laid aside the loaded club the principal keeper at Sing Sing has carried since time immemorial.

"The cure for inefficiency in prison labor is to pay the prisoner a regular wage. Let him pay for his lodging and his clothes and send the remainder to his family. I do not see why we have the right to rob a man's family of his earning power.

"When the last man made his successful escape from Sing Sing a group of other prisoners applied to me for the privilege of joining in the hunt for him, and I let fifteen of them go. The newspapers had much to say about the fact that one man had got away, but nothing about the fact that fifteen other prisoners stayed out all night in the search for him, and that every one of them came back.

"The old system at Sing Sing was based on the notion that the men could not be trusted. We are looking constantly to the day when a man goes out from the prison and do not care so much what he is today. The whole point of our endeavor is to turn a destructive agency into a constructive agency. This can be done and is being done."

$3,000 GEMS LOST AT CONEY.

Mrs. Katharine B. Watson Hid Them in Auto Coat, Then Forgot.

When she read recently of the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols by robbers who were after her jewels, Mrs. Katharine B. Watson of 54 West Thirty-ninth Street began to wonder about the safety of her own gems, which she had been used to leave lying about her rooms. So she gathered up a pair of three-carat diamond earrings, a diamond and pearl brooch, a diamond and sapphire cluster ring, and a ring of one sapphire and two two-carat diamonds, and thrust them all into the pocket of an old automobile coat which was hanging in a closet.

Last Saturday night Mrs. Watson dined with some friends at the Biltmore, and then the party decided to go down to Coney and see the finish of the Mardi Gras. Her own car was out of order, so the party picked up a touring car in the street and drove down in that. None of them took the name of the owner or the number of the car. Mrs. Watson, who furnished coats for the party, wore her automobile coat, in which she had left the jewels, and it was not until she put the coat on again the next day that she noticed that the jewels were missing. She is now advertising a reward for the return of the jewelry, which is said to be worth nearly $3,000.

The jewels were in a small bag, which was found in the coat pocket by Mrs. Watson, but it was empty. Whether they were stolen or lost, or when or where they disappeared, Mrs. Watson doesn't know.

CITY BREVITIES.

The committee appointed by the Civil Service employes of the city to protest against the proposed reduction in their pay will meet at Terrace Garden tonight.

The managers of the Hotel Brevoort and Cafe Lafayette announced yesterday that the decision of the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor estates not to renew leases on property where liquor is sold, does not affect their establishments.

An incendiary fire started by oil-soaked rags in the hallway of 45 West 136th Street, a five-story tenement, early yesterday morning, drove twenty families in light attire into the rain. The fire damage was slight.

Acting Police Commissioner Leon G. Godley last night ordered a second alarm sent out for Hugh A. Riley, 53 years old, of 187 West Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx, directing that his name and description be read in every police station in the city. The police refused to give any information concerning Riley, beyond saying he is a missing person.

BATTLE WITH CAR ROBBERS.

New York Central Detectives Shoot One and Capture Another.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 19.—In a battle between eight New York Central detectives and three freight car robbers this morning, near Fairport, one robber was shot, another was captured, and the third got away.

Joseph Radajczak, 27 years old, of Buffalo, was shot through the abdomen, and is in a dying condition at the Homeopathic Hospital.

The train, a through one from Albany to Buffalo, made up of eighty-five cars loaded with merchandise, was halted by a torpedo a mile east of Fairport. As an effort was made to hold up the same train two weeks ago, eight detectives were on it this morning. They started to inspect the train, and in the centre Raymond Rogan of Syracuse found a car broken open. As he stopped in front of it, three Poles leaped upon him, and Radajczak fired a revolver three times. The third bullet entered Rogan's coat and made a flesh wound in his side. Rogan managed to get out his gun and shot Radajczak. The other two ran. The officers pursued, firing as they went, and overtook Walter Dyczwinski, a Buffalo car burglar with a record.

Six cars were found with broken seals. Daylight showed that a freight train bound from New York to Chicago had been boarded by robbers near Fairport. Boxes of merchandise had been thrown from the cars and scattered beside the tracks for more than a mile.

SMALL COINS IN DEMAND.

Mint Has Bought 4,375,000 Ounces of Silver Since Aug. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Demand from banks and merchants for newly minted half dollars, quarters, and dimes has led Director of the Mint Woolley to purchase since Aug. 1, 4,375,000 fine ounces of silver, almost as much as was purchased during the entire year of 1914.

Owing to the world-wide depression, the silver was purchased at an average price of a little more than 48 cents an ounce, several cents under the average price paid last year. Officials explain that India and other countries which usually take large quantities of silver have not been so extensively in the market this year.

There are only about 173 grains of silver in a half dollar, so the Mint can make many millions of coins from the amount now on hand. Director Woolley said today that the increased demand for subsidiary coins showed greater prosperity among workmen.

Don't Ignore The Risk of Defalcation

Despite the honesty of a great majority of employees, defalcations are occurring constantly. This Company alone deals with an average of eight defaulters daily.

The defaulters you read of in your newspaper had earned the confidence of their employers as completely as your employees have earned yours. However thoroughly you believe in your employees' honesty, ordinary business caution demands that you provide against the danger of heavy loss by defalcation.

No doubt your employees are bonded. Have you considered how much real protection the bond will give if its protection is actually needed? Are the ability and willingness of the bonding company to pay your loss promptly beyond question?

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Life and merriment and twenty diverting acts — evenings seven to one.

A convenient place for luncheon—seven excellent courses—75c (Music)

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450 Rooms 450 Baths, Rates from $1.50 a day
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Broadway and Forty-third Street.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
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Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality.

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Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner (Every Eve., 6 to 10, & Sundays, Noon to 10.) $1.00
Beginning Thursday, Sept. 23, GALA CABARET Exceptional Entertainment Nightly from 7 to Close.
Monster Revue Coming—Watch for Opening Date
Private Banquet Halls. Ball Room. Beefsteak Garret. Catering.
DANCING EVERY EVENING—CONTESTS ON FRIDAY.

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads.
BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

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Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

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A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights, overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., B'klyn.

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Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.
Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.
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